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THE WORLD



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Zuk Robinson

GEOGRAPHY
FOR
CHILDREN,
ON
A PERFECTLY EASY PLAN;
ADAPTED FOR THE
Use of Schools and Private Families.

BY JOHN GUY,

AUTHOR OF

"The Analytical Spelling Book and Expositor,"
"The London Primer," "The London Spelling Book,"
"Lindley Murray Simplified, or English
Grammar for the Junior Classes,"
"Stepping-stone to Grammar," and
"Mother's own Catechisms."

THIRTY-FIRST EDITION.

LONDON:
THOMAS ALLMAN, 42, HOLBORN HILL.
1852.

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PREFACE.

It will be seen, from a slight inspection, that the following little work is purely what it pretends to be—an easy compilation, adapted for the use of the junior classes in schools; and that it is not intended as a substitute for any of the larger works commonly used, but as an introduction to them.

The compiler has had very considerable experience in the instruction of youth, and with respect to Geography, has often felt the want of an easy introductory work, on the interrogative system, that might be put into the hands of a pupil at an early age. A number of little works, in the catechetical form, have, from time to time, made their appearance; but however valuable the information contained in them might be, still every teacher will admit, that they are not in the least calculated to pave the way to the larger and more difficult works, on the interrogative plan. To supply what he conceives to be a desideratum, is the intention of the compiler; how far he has succeeded, it is for the public to determine; but he flatters himself, that if a fair trial be given to these outlines, they will be found calculated not only to lessen the labours of the teacher, but also to prepare the pupil for entering upon the larger works with ease and pleasure to himself.

To those Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour the compiler by introducing this epitome into their establishments, he would respectfully suggest, that it will be used to the most advantage by the pupil's committing it to memory, and when

advanced a few pages, commencing with the exercises on the slate. Using this method, an indelible impression will be made on the juvenile mind, and it will also lead to a material improvement in spelling.

On referring to the questions, it will be seen that this work is equally suited to be used in classes, in the catechetical form, should that plan be preferred. When used in this manner, it gives the teacher an opportunity of communicating *vis voce*, much other valuable information on the subject.

In Ladies' seminaries, it frequently occurs that the time of a young lady's continuance at school is very limited; under such circumstances, this little treatise will be found useful; and, indeed if a young lady be well grounded in it, she will have no occasion to blush, on account of ignorance on the subject of Geography.

Aug. 30th, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The Author begs leave to offer his grateful acknowledgements to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized this Epitome—with the view of rendering it still more deserving of their attention he has carefully revised it, and to lessen the labours of the Teacher, he has divided and accented all the proper names.

In compliance with the suggestions of some kind Friends, a good deal of additional matter has been introduced, and he will feel much gratified if the additions thus made have their approbation.

Aug 1st, 1840.

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8. A Continent is a great extent of land containing various countries, as Eu'-rope.

9. An Island is a less portion of land surrounded by water as Great Brit'-ain. X

10. A Pen-in'-su-la is a tract of land almost surrounded by water as the Mo-ro'-a, in Greece.

11. An Isth'-mus is a neck of land which joins a Pen-in'-su-la to a Continent, as Su'-ea, which joins Af'-rica to A'-si-a.

12. A Cape is a part of land stretching far into the sea, as the Cape of Good Hope. X

13. The Water consists of Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Lakes, and Rivers. +

14. An Ocean is a vast collection of water, not divided by land, as the At-lan'-tic Ocean.

15. A Sea is a smaller collection of water, as the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea. X

16. A Gulf is a part of the sea running a considerable way into the land, as the Gulf of Mex'-i-co.

17. A Bay is a gulf of less extent, as the Bay of Bis'-cay. X

18. When a Bay is small it is called a creek, a harbour, or cove. +

19. A Strait is a narrow part of the sea opening a passage from one sea to another, as the Strait of Gibraltar. X

Q. 20. A Lake is a portion of water wholly surrounded by land, as the Lake of Geneva.

Q. 21. A River is a body of water, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea, as the Thames.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. I.

1. What is Geography?
2. How is the term derived?
3. Of what shape is the world?
4. What is its circumference? What is its diameter?
5. What is the supposed number of its inhabitants?
6. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?
7. Into what is the land divided?
8. What is a Continent?
9. What is an Island?
10. What is a Peninsula?
11. What is an Isthmus?
12. What is a Cape?
13. Of what does the water consist?
14. What is an Ocean?
15. What is a Sea?
16. What is a Gulf?
17. What is a Bay?
18. What is a Bay called when small?
19. What is a Strait?
20. What is a Lake?
21. What is a River?

CHAP. II.

GREAT DIVISIONS OF THE LAND AND WATER.

1. The Land is divided into four great portions, called Quarters; viz. Eu-rope, A-si-a, Af-ri-ca, and A-mer-i-ca.

2. These Quarters are subdivided into Empires, Kingdoms, and States.

3. The great Eastern Continent, comprehending Eu'-rope, A'-si-a, and Af'-ri-ca, is frequently called the Old World; and the Western Continent of A-mer'-i-ca, the New World.

4. The Water is divided into five great Oceans;—the Northern, the Southern, the At-lan'-tic, the In'-di-an, and Pa-cif'-ic.

5. The At-lan'-tic Ocean separates Eu'-rope and Af'-ri-ca from A-mer'-i-ca.

6. The Pa-cif'-ic Ocean separates A'-si-a from A-mer'-i-ca.

7. A Map is a representation of the earth, or a part of it, on a plain surface.

8. Maps differ from the Globe in the same way that a picture differs from a statue.

9. If not otherwise expressed, the top of the map is always north, the bottom south, the right hand east, and the left hand west.

10. A hem'-i-sphere is the half of a globe. If an orange be cut equally in two, each part will be a hem-i-sphere.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. II.

1. Into how many portions or quarters is the land divided?

2. How are these quarters subdivided?

3. What is the great Eastern Continent called? What the Western?

4. How is the Water divided?

5. What does the Atlantic Ocean separate?

6. What the Pacific?

7. What is a Map?
8. How do Maps differ from the globe?
9. Which part of the map is always north? Which is south? Which is east? Which is west?
10. What is a hemisphere?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

Draw on your slate the Map of the World.

1. Whether is Europe in the eastern or western hemisphere?
2. Whether does Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope stretch farther to the south?
3. What separates South America from Africa?
4. How is Africa situated with regard to Asia, that is, is it to the north? or south? or east? or west?
5. How is Europe situated with regard to Africa?
6. Whether is Australia on the north or the south of the equator?
7. Between what two great continents are the West Indies situated?
8. Whether is Europe or Africa larger?
9. In what great ocean is New Zealand?
10. How is Australia situated with regard to Africa?
11. What ocean lies to the north of Europe?
12. Whether is Europe or North America larger?
13. How is South America situated with regard to the equator?
14. Are the West Indies in the northern or southern hemisphere?
15. Whether is Asia or Africa larger?
16. What great ocean separates Asia from America?
17. Whether is there more land in the northern, or the southern hemisphere?
18. Is there more land in the eastern or the western hemisphere?
19. In what direction does North America lie from Europe?
20. What two great quarters are situated upon the equator?

CHAP. III.

EU-ROPE.

1. EU'-ROPE, though the smallest of the four quarters of the earth, is the most distinguished for its power, its wealth, and its knowledge. ✕

2. It is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the south by the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, on the east by A'-si-a, and on the west by the At-lan'-tic Ocean. ✕

3. Eu'-rope comprehends the following countries—Swe'-den, Lap'-land, Nor'-way, Den'-mark, and Rus'-si-a, on the North.

4. France, Ger'-ma-ny, Prus'-si-a, Aus'-tri-a, Po'-land, Swit'-zer-land, Hol'-land Bel'-gi-um, and the British Isles, in the Middle. ✕

5. Spain, Por'-tu-gal, It'-a-ly, Tur'-key and Greece, in the South.

6. Brit'-ain, France, Rus'-si-a, Aus'-tri-a, and Prus'-si-a, may be considered the five leading powers of Eu'-rope. ✕

7. The principal Islands of Eu'-rope are Great Brit'-ain, Ire'-land, Ice'-land, Cor'-si-ca, Sar-din'-i-a, Si'-ci-ly, and Can'-di-a.

8. The principal Rivers of Eu'-rope are the Vol'-ga, the Dan'-ube, the Rhine, the

Elbe,* the Ta'-gus, the Loire, and the Thames.†X

9. The most elevated Mountains of Europe are the Alps, the Pyr-e-nees', the Dov'-re-field, and the Car-pa'-thi-an mountains.

10. The Christain Religion generally prevails through Europe, and is divided into the Greek, Roman Catholic, and the Protestant Reformed Churches.X

EXERCISES ON CHAP. III.

1. For what is Europe distinguished?
2. How is it bounded?
3. What countries does it comprehend in the North?
4. What countries in the Middle?
5. What countries in the South?
6. Which are the five leading powers of Europe?
7. What are the principal islands of Europe?
8. What are the principal Rivers of Europe?
9. What are the most elevated Mountains of Europe?
10. What religion generally prevails through Europe?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Draw on your slate the Map of Europe.

1. How is Europe bounded on the east? on the west? on the north? on the south?
2. How is Ireland situated with respect to Great Britain?
3. How is Great Britain separated from Denmark and Holland?
4. In what sea is the island of Sardinia?
5. How is France situated with regard to Great Britain?
6. How is Germany situated with regard to France?

* Pronounced Elb.

† Tama.

7. Where is Sicily?
8. What country in Europe extends most to the west?
9. How are Holland and Denmark situated with regard to each other?
10. How is the Mediterranean Sea situated with respect to Europe?
11. What two great quarters does it separate?
12. How is Lapland situated with respect to Sweden?
13. Where is the Island of Cyprus?
14. How is Russia situated with regard to Sweden?
15. Into what sea does Greece stretch out?
16. Whether is Great Britain or France larger?
17. Whether is Ireland or Portugal larger?
18. How is Norway situated with regard to Sweden?
19. How is Prussia situated with regard to Holland?
20. How are the Shetland Islands situated with respect to Great Britain?
21. How is Italy bounded on the east?
22. What country in Europe stands farthest north?
23. What country in Europe is the largest?

CHAP. IV.

SWE-DEN.

1. SWE'-DEN is an extensive country, situated in the northern part of Eu'-rope, and consists of the kingdom of Swe'-den, Nor'-way, and Lap'-land.

2. Stock'-holm, the capital, is a fine city, containing 80,000 inhabitants. It is singularly built on seven rocky islands, connected by wooden bridges. The surrounding scenery is beautifully romantic. X

3. The other principal towns of Swe'-den

are Up'-sal, famous for its university, and Got'-ten-burgh, a considerable trading port.

4. Sweden is in general a barren country, the greater part of it consisting of mountains, marshes, and deserts. ✱

5. The population of Sweden is about three millions, the government a limited monarchy, and the Lutheran religion is the only one tolerated.

6. The chief exports of Swe'-den are copper, iron, timber, tallow, and hemp. ✱

7. Nor'-way, formerly subject to Den'-mark, was united to Swe'-den in 1815. Chris-ti-a'-na is the capital.

8. This country is very cold, mountainous, and barren, and many of the inhabitants live chiefly by hunting and fishing. ✱

9. On the coast of Norway is the celebrated whirlpool, called the Ma'-el-stroome, which is so violent, that if a ship come near, it is unavoidably drawn in and shattered to pieces among the rocks.

10. Although Norway is of considerable extent, it does not contain more than a million of inhabitants, whose chief wealth consists in its timber and metals. ✱

11. The Nor-we'-gi-ans are robust, well made, and patient under hardships, and are particularly distinguished for their hospitality to strangers. Their religion is the Lutheran.

12. The chief exports of Nor'-way are timber, iron, and copper. +

13. Lap'-land is the most northern part of Eu'-rope, and chiefly subject to Swe'-den: it is principally composed of rugged mountains, and dreary valleys; its winters are excessively severe, and the ground is covered with snow to a considerable depth, for eight or nine months in the year. ✕

14. In the northern parts of Lap'-land, the sun is absent for about seven weeks during the winter, and in summer it never sets for the same period.

15. The Lap'-lan-ders are low in stature, but thick set, and habitually filthy: not enjoying the blessings of education, they are extremely ignorant and superstitious. +

16. They are described as viewing the refinements and enjoyments of civilized Eu'-rope with the utmost contempt; their reindeer constitute their chief wealth; their skins are used for clothing, their flesh serves for food, and their milk for cheese; in sledges drawn by these animals, they pass over the snow with astonishing rapidity.

DEN-MARK. ✕

17. The kingdom of Den'-mark consists of Zea'-land, Fu'-nen, and some other smaller islands in the Bal'-tic; those of Fa'-ro, Ice'-land, and Green'-land in the

Northern Ocean; and the provinces of Jut'-land and Hol'-stein' on the Continent.

18. Den'-mark is in general a flat country, with a healthy climate; towards the north the winter is severe, but in the south it is much milder. It produces considerable quantities of timber, iron, and corn.

19. The population of Den'-mark is estimated at about two millions. Co-pen-ha'-gen, the capital, is a fine city, situated in the island of Zea'-land, and containing 100,000 inhabitants.

20. The island of Ice'-land is rugged, mountainous, and barren; it is famous for its burning mountain, Hec'-la. Its population is about 50,000.

21. The island of Green'-land derives all its importance from its whale fishery on the western coast. It is still considered as belonging to Den'-mark, although the fishery is chiefly carried on by other nations. It is inhabited only on the coast.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. IV.

1. Of what does Sweden consist?
2. Describe Stockholm, the capital.
3. What are the other principal towns of Sweden?
4. Describe Sweden.
5. What is its population? Its government? Its religion?
6. What are its chief exports?
7. When was Norway united to Sweden? What is its capital?
8. Describe the country, and say how the inhabitants live.

9. Describe the whirlpool on the coast?
10. What is the population of Norway? Its chief wealth?
11. What is the character of the Norwegians? Their religion?
12. What are the chief exports of Norway?
13. What is the situation of Lapland? To what power is it subject? Describe the country.
14. What is there peculiar in Lapland?
15. Describe the Laplanders?
16. In what light do they view the enjoyments of civilized Europe? What constitute their chief wealth?
17. Of what does the kingdom of Denmark consist?
18. Describe Denmark. What are its chief productions?
19. What is a population? Describe Copenhagen, its capital.
20. Describe Iceland. What is its population?
21. From what does Greenland derive its importance? To whom does it belong? What part of it is inhabited?

CHAP. V.

RUSSIA.

1. RUSSIA is an empire of immense extent, comprising all the north-east part of Europe, and the northern part of Asia. Its population in Europe is about 52 millions.
2. The country is in general flat, consisting of plains of very great extent; in the north, the climate is cold, and the winters very severe; but in the south it is mild, and the soil productive.
3. Pe'ters-burg, the capital of the whole empire, was founded by Pëter the Great.

and is considered the most beautiful city in Europe.

4. The other principal towns of Rus'-si-a are Mos'-cow the ancient capital, Ri'-ga a considerable port on the Bal'-tic Sea, *Arch-an'-gel on the White Sea, and O-des'-sa on the Black Sea.

5. The nobility of Rus'-si-a are in general very wealthy, and live in great splendour; but the peasantry are in the most abject state of slavery; they can neither write nor read, they live in houses of the most wretched description, and are bought and sold with the estates; yet with all these disadvantages, they are robust, and patient under hardships.

6. The government of Rus'-si-a is despotic, but mild in its administration; its religion is that of the Greek Church.

7. The exports of Rus'-si-a are immense, chiefly in timber, hemp, tallow, hides, and tar.

8. Rus'-si-a has to boast of some noble rivers; the principal in Europe are the Vol'-ga the Don, the Dnié'-per,† the Dwi'-na, and the Ne'-va.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. V.

1. What does Russia comprise? Its population?
2. What are its general features?

* Ark-an'-gel.

† Nee'-per.

3. By whom was Petersburg, the capital, founded? Describe it.
4. What are the other principal towns of Russia?
5. What is the situation of the nobility? Of the peasantry. And what is their character?
6. What is the Government of Russia? Its Religion?
7. What are its exports?
8. Describe the Rivers, and name the principal.

CHAP. VI.

FRANCE.

1. FRANCE, anciently called Gaul, is an extensive, compact, and populous kingdom, enjoying a fine situation near the centre of Eu'rope. It is separated from England by the British Channel, and from Spain by the Pyr-e-nees'.

2. France was formerly divided into provinces, but since the Revolution of 1789, it has been divided into 86 departments.

3. Par-is the capital, is distinguished for the magnificence of its public buildings but many of its streets are narrow and dirty: it is the largest city in Eu'rope next to London, and contains about 900,000 inhabitants.

4. The other principal inland towns of France are Ly-ons, Rou-en', Lisle, Tou-louse', and Stras'-burg.

5. The principal sea-port towns of

France are * Mar-seilles, † Bor-deaux, ‡ Tou-lon' and Brest.

6. The climate of France is mild and healthy, and the soil fertile, producing, in great perfection, all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life. The south, on account of its salubrity, is visited by invalids from colder climates.

7. The French are a gay, active, and lively people, graceful in their deportment, and very polite, possessing however, no inconsiderable share of vanity. They are distinguished for quickness in invention, for their attainments in literature, and for the ingenuity of their manufactures.

8. The established religion of France is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated; the government is a limited monarchy. Its population is 33 millions.

9. The principal rivers of France are the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne.

10. Its chief exports are wines, brandy, fruit, and silks.

GERMANY.

11. GER'-MA-NY, the general name of the central part of Europe, is divided into kingdoms, duchies, prin-ci-pal'-i-ties, and free cities.

* Mar-salls

† Bor-do'

‡ Tou-lon'

12. Each separate state is independent as it regards its own internal affairs, but as it respects foreign nations, the whole constitute one great body, called the Germanic Confederation.

13. The climate of Ger'many is mild and healthy, and the soil fertile, producing great quantities of grain. The country also abounds in timber and valuable minerals.

14. In Ger'many is situated the kingdom of Han'-o-ver, till recently annexed to the British empire; it is only a small state, containing a million and a half of inhabitants. Ernest I., King of Han'-o-ver, is uncle to our most gracious Queen.

15. Ger'-ma-ny is about 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is divided into 40 independent states, containing about 34 millions of inhabitants.

PRUSSIA.

16. PRUS'-SIA is a large kingdom bordering on the Bal'tic Sea, comprising Prus'-si-a so called, a part of Po'-land, and considerable possessions in Ger'-ma-ny.

17. Prus'-si-a is in general a rich and fruitful country, producing corn, flax, and hemp, in great abundance. Its population is about 18 millions.

18. Ber'-lin', the capital, is a large and

handsome city, containing many very elegant buildings. Its population is 220,000.

19. The other chief towns of Prus'-si-a are Dant'-zic, well known for its great trade in corn, Mem'-el noted for its timber trade and Kon'-igs-berg, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Prus'-si-a.

20. The rivers of Prussia are the O'-der, the Elbe, and the Vis'-tu-la.

21. The Prus'-si-ans in their wars have proved themselves a brave people; the higher classes are well-informed and courteous, but the peasantry are uncultivated and superstitious.

AUSTRIA.

22. AUS'-TRI-A is a large and powerful Empire, comprehending the eastern part of Ger'-ma-ny; the kingdoms of Hun'-ga-ry and Bo-he'-mi-a; the northern part of It'-a-ly; a part of Poland, and several provinces.

23. The climate of the Aus'-tri-an dominions is, in general, mild and healthy, and the soil fruitful; the country is inclined to be mountainous, and in some places, is covered with large forests.

24. The Aus'-tri-an nobility are considered haughty and oppressive, but the middle classes are moral and industrious, and greatly attached to reading and music.

25. Aus'-tri-a is chiefly an inland power, having little sea-coast; its principal port is *Trieste, on the Gulf of Ven'-ice. The population of the empire is about thirty-three millions. Vi-en'-na, the capital, contains 300,000 inhabitants. ✎

26. The other principal towns of Aus'-tri-a are Prague, the capital of Bo-he'-mi-a, Bu'-da, the capital of Hun'-ga-ry, and Mil'-an and Ven'-ice in Aus'-tri-an It'-a-ly.

27. The principal rivers are the Dan'-ube, the †Elbe, the Drave, and the Save. ✎

POLAND.

28. Po'-LAND, formerly a large and powerful Kingdom, has entirely lost its independence, and is now incorporated with Rus'-si-a, Prus'-si-a, and Aus'-tri-a.

29. Po'-land enjoys a healthy climate, and its soil is fruitful, producing abundantly all the necessaries of life.

30. The Poles are a brave people, and in 1830, those subject to Rus'-si-a made a gallant attempt to regain their independence, but unfortunately, without success.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. VI.

1. Describe France. How is it separated from England? How from Spain?

* Trieste.

† Elbe.

3. How was it formerly divided? How is it now?
3. Describe Paris, and what is its population?
4. What are the other inland towns of France?
5. Name the principal sea-ports of France.
6. Describe the climate of France. Its soil. Its productions. By whom is the south visited?
7. Describe the French, and for what are they distinguished?
8. What is the established religion? The government? The population?
9. What are the principal rivers of France?
10. What are its chief exports?
11. How is Germany divided?
12. What is the situation of each separate State? In respect to foreign nations, what do the whole States constitute?
13. What is its climate? Soil? Productions?
14. Where is Hanover? Describe it. What is its population?
15. What is the extent of Germany? How divided? Its population?
16. What is Prussia? What does it comprise?
17. Describe Prussia. Its productions? Its population?
18. What is Berlin, the capital? Its population?
19. What are the other chief towns of Prussia?
20. What are the principal rivers of Prussia?
21. What is the character of the Prussians? Of the higher classes? Of the peasantry?
22. What is Austria? What does it comprehend?
23. What is its climate? Its soil? Describe the country.
24. What is the character of the Austrian nobility? Of the middle classes?
25. What is Austria chiefly? What is its chief port? Its population? The population of its capital?
26. What are the other principal towns of Austria?
27. What are the principal rivers?
28. What is the present state of Poland? How is it incorporated?
29. What is its climate? Its soil? What does it produce?
30. Describe the Poles. What did they attempt?

CHAP. VII.

SWITZERLAND.

1. SWIT'-ZER-LAND is a small, but romantic country, adjoining the Alps, the highest mountains in Eu'-rope. Its population is about two millions.

2. The principal towns of Swit'-zer-land are Berne, the capital, * Neuf-cha-tel', † Zu'-rich, and Ge-ne'-va.

3. Swit'-zer-land is distinguished for its beautiful and picturesque scenery, consisting of lofty mountains and dreadful precipices, intermixed with delightful valleys, rivers, and lakes. It is divided into twenty-two districts, or can'-tons.

4. The principal lakes of Swit'-zer-land are Con'-stance, Lu-cerne', * Neuf-cha-tel', and Ge-ne'-va.

5. The Swiss are a robust people, noted for the simplicity of their manners, and their love of liberty. /

HOLLAND.

6. HOL'LAND is a small commercial Kingdom, lying to the east of Eng'-land, from which it is separated by the North Sea. It is divided into seven provinces,

* Noo-shat-tel.

† Zu'-rik.

and contains about two millions and a half of inhabitants.

7. Holland is a very flat country, lying in some places below the level of the sea, which is kept from overflowing the land by dikes or banks of earth. The soil is highly cultivated, and very productive both in corn and pasture.

8. Am'-ster-dam, the capital, is chiefly built upon wooden piles, and contains many magnificent buildings. It has broad canals running through the streets, with rows of trees on each side, and a good coach-road. It contains 200,000 inhabitants.

9. The other principal towns of Holland, are Hague, Rot'-ter-dam and Ley'-den. Hague, the principal residence of the nobility, is distinguished for the elegance of its buildings, Rot'-ter-dam for its commerce, and Ley'-den for its university.

10. The chief rivers of Holland are the Rhine and the *Maese.

11. The Dutch are considered slow and heavy, but remarkable for their cleanliness, frugality, and industry. Their religion is the Protestant, under the Presbyterian form.

BELGIUM.

12. BEL'-GI-UM, a small Kingdom to

* Muta.

n

the south-west of Holland, has undergone many changes : in 1830, it asserted its independence, and became a separate state, under King Leopold.

13. Bel'-gi-um, like Hol'-land, is a level country with a soil very productive both in corn and wine. It is also distinguished for its numerous canals and manufactures.

14. Brus'-sels, the capital, is one of the most elegant cities in Europe, containing about 80,000 inhabitants. A few miles south of it is WA-TER-LOO', famous for the great battle in which Bonaparte met with his final overthrow.

15. The other principal towns of Bel'-gi-um are Ant'-werp, Ghent, and Bru'-ges.

16. The principal rivers of Bel'-gi-um are the Maese and the *Scheldt.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. VII.

1. What is Switzerland? Its situation? Its population?
2. What are the principal towns of Switzerland?
3. For what is it distinguished? Of what does its scenery consist? How divided?
4. What are the principal lakes of Switzerland?
5. Describe the Swiss. For what are they noted?
6. What is Holland? Its situation? How divided? Its population?
7. Describe the country. The soil. Its productions.
8. Describe Amsterdam. What is its population?
9. What are the other principal towns of Holland? For what is Hague distinguished? What Rotterdam? What Leyden?

* Skeld.

10. What are the chief rivers of Holland?
11. What is the character of the Dutch? What their religion?
12. Describe Belgium. What took place in 1830?
13. Describe the country. Its soil. For what is it distinguished?
14. What is Brussels? Its population? For what is Waterloo famous?
15. What are the other principal towns of Belgium?
16. What are the principal rivers of Belgium?

CHAP. VIII.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. The UNITED KINGDOM comprises the two large islands of Great Brit'-ain and Ireland, and various smaller ones.

GREAT BRITAIN.

2. GREAT BRIT'-AIN, the largest island in Eu'-rope, is divided into Eng'-land, Scot'-land, and Wales. It is about 600 miles long, and 250 broad.

ENGLAND.

3. ENG'-LAND, the largest portion of the island, is divided into forty counties, and these are classed into six circuits for the administration of justice.

Northern Circuit.

4. North-um'-ber-land	New-cas'-tle
Dur'-ham	Dur'-ham
Cum'-ber-land	Car-lisle'
West'-more-land	Ap'-ple-by
York'-shire	York
Lan'-ca-shire	Lan'-cas-ter

Midland Circuit.

5. *War-wick'-shire	*War'-wick
†Leices'-ter-shire	†Leices'-ter
Chesh'-ire	Ches'-ter
Der'-by-shire	Der'-by
Not'-ting-ham-shire	Not'-ting-ham
Lin'-coln-shire	Lin'-coln
Rut'-land	Oak'-ham
North-amp'-ton-shire	North-amp'-ton

Oxford Circuit.

6. Ox'-ford-shire	Ox'-ford
Buck'-ing-ham-shire	Buck'-ing-ham
†Glouces'-ter-shire	†Glouces'-ter
§Worces'-ter-shire	§Worces'-ter
Mon'-mouth-shire	Mon'-mouth
Her'-e-ford-shire	Her'-e-ford
Shrop'-shire	Shrews'-bu-ry
Staf'-ford-shire	Staf' ford

Norfolk Circuit.

7. Bed'-ford-shire	Bed'-ford
Berk'-shire	Read'-ing
* War-rick-shir.	† Les'-ter-shir.
§ Woo-ter-shir.	† Glos'-ter-shir.
	Red'-ding

Hunt'-ing-don-shire	Hunt'-ing-don
*Cam'-bridge-shire	Cam'-bridge
Suf'-folk	†Ips'-wich
Nor'-folk	‡Nor'-wich

Home Circuit.

8. Mid'-dle-sex§	LON-DON
Es'-sex	Chelms'-ford
Hert'-ford-shire	Hert'-ford
Kent	Maid'-stone
Sur'-rey	Guild'-ford
Sus'-sex	Chi'-ches-ter

Western Circuit.

9. Hamp'-shire	Win'-ches-ter
Wilt'-shire	¶Salis'-bury
Dor'-set-shire	Dor'-ches-ter
Som'-er-set	Wells
Dev'-on-shire	Ex'-eter
Corn-wall	**Laun'-ces'-ton

10. Of these counties, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Devonshire, are the largest; and Rutlandshire, Middlesex, and Huntingdonshire the smallest.

11. As it regards population, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Lancashire, take the lead; whilst Rutlandshire, Westmoreland, and Huntingdonshire, contain the fewest inhabitants.

* Calm'-bridge-shir. † Ips'-ich. ‡ Nor'-ich.
 § Middlesex and Cheshire have distinct courts of their own.
 || Hart'-ford-shir. ¶ Solz'-bar-ry. ** Lans'-ton.

12. In the census taken 1831, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Lancashire, were nearly equal, each containing nearly a million and a half; but it is probable that the population of each county now exceeds that number, especially Middlesex and Lancashire.

13. England is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the south by the British Channel, on the east by the North Sea, and on the west by the Irish Sea and the At-lan'-tic O'-cean.

14. Eng'-land, as a nation, stands without a rival; the intelligence, the industry, and the enterprise of her people, have raised her to a pitch of greatness enjoyed by no other power.

15. The climate of England is extremely variable, but in general healthy; the soil is fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation.

16. England abounds in mineral productions, particularly tin, lead, iron, and coal; the last two of which greatly conduce to the flourishing state of her manufactures.

17. The mines of Cornwall, where tin is chiefly produced, have been wrought ever since the birth of our Saviour, and were known some centuries before that period.

18. Lead is found in various parts of

the kingdom, but the most extensive mines are those of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Durham, and Derbyshire.

19. Iron is got in considerable quantities in Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire, but the chief supply comes from Wales.

20. Coal is found in great abundance in the northern and western parts of the kingdom, but the mines most extensively wrought are those of Northumberland and Durham.

21. From these mines London, and the counties on the east and south-east coasts, are chiefly supplied, besides exporting large quantities to foreign countries. The chief ports for shipping coals are Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and Stockton.

22. The manufactures of England are carried on to an extent unknown to any other nation: besides supplying her own wants, her manufactured goods are exported in great quantities to every quarter of the globe.

23. Besides the territories above mentioned, England has foreign possessions to a very great extent, especially in A'-si-a and A-mer'-i-ca.

24. The population of England in 183 was upwards of 13 millions, and is now supposed to be nearly 15 millions.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. VIII.

1. What does the United Kingdom comprise?
2. How is Britain divided? What is its length? Its breadth?
3. Into how many counties is England divided? How are these counties classed?
4. Name the counties comprising the Northern Circuit. Also their Capitals.
5. Name those of the Midland Circuit.
6. Name those of the Oxford Circuit.
7. Name those of the Norfolk Circuit.
8. Name those of the Home Circuit.
9. Name those of the Western Circuit.
10. Name the three largest Counties. Name the three smallest.
11. What three counties contain the greatest population? What three counties contain the fewest inhabitants?
12. In 1831, what three counties were nearly equal? What was the population of each? What two counties are supposed to exceed that population?
13. How is England bounded on the north? On the south? On the east? West?
14. How does England stand as a nation? What have raised her to such a pitch of greatness?
15. What is the climate of England? Its soil? How cultivated?
16. What are the minerals with which England abounds? What especially conduce to her flourishing state?
17. Where is tin chiefly produced? How long have the mines of Cornwall been wrought? How long known?
18. Where is lead found? Which are the most extensive mines?
19. Where is iron got? Where does the chief supply come from?
20. Where is coal found in great abundance? Which are the most extensively wrought coal-mines?
21. What places do these counties supply? What are the principal ports for shipping coal?
22. To what extent are the manufactures of England carried on? To what parts are they exported?

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23. What has England abroad? In what quarters especially?
24. What was the population of England in 1891? What is it supposed to be now?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF ENGLAND.

Draw on your slate the Map of England.

1. How is England separated from Ireland?
2. Where is the Isle of Man?
3. Where is the Isle of Wight?
4. Upon what river does Hull stand?
5. How is Wales situated as it regards England?
6. Upon what river is London situated?
7. Whether is Leeds or Liverpool more to the south?
8. How are Worcester and Northampton situated with regard to each other?
9. What towns are situated upon the Thames?
10. What towns are situated upon the Severn?
11. In sailing from Shields to London, what towns do we come near?
12. In sailing from London to the Land's End, what towns do we pass?
13. What towns in France stand opposite to Dover?
14. Whether is Coventry or Yarmouth more to the north?
15. Near what town is the source of the Thames?
16. Whether is Maidstone or Bristol more to the south?
17. Whether is Whitehaven or Sunderland more to the north?
18. What two kingdoms does the Solway Frith in part divide?
19. What towns are situated near the Trent?
20. How is Wales separated from England on the south?
21. Whether is Hereford or Hertford more to the north?
22. In sailing from Carlisle to Portsmouth, what coasts do you come near?

CHAP. IX.

ENGLAND CONTINUED.

1. LON'-DON, the metropolis, is finely situated on the river Thames; it now probably contains nearly two millions of inhabitants, and from its wealth, its extensive commerce, and its charitable institutions, it may be considered the first city in the world.

2. The principal trading ports of England are London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, *Yarmouth, and Falmouth.

3. Of these, Liv'-er-pool seems particularly worthy of notice. In the sixteenth century, it contained nothing but a few huts, not deserving the name of houses; it is now a wealthy and handsome town, containing 223,000 inhabitants, and ranks next to London in the extent of its commerce.

4. Bris'-tol, an ancient town of great commercial importance, is finely situated upon the A'-von, about ten miles from the Bristol Channel. It long ranked next to London as a port, but it has been outstripped by Liverpool. It carries on a

* Yar'-muth. The pupil will recollect that in all names of places ending in *mouth*, the *mouth* is pronounced as if written *muth*.

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very extensive trade, particularly with Ireland, Wales, and the West Indies. Its population is about 120,000.

5. Hull occupies a commanding situation on the Humber, and is rapidly rising in importance. It carries on an extensive trade to the Baltic, and ranks the fourth port in the kingdom. Its population is 65,000.

6. New-cas'tle, a wealthy and flourishing town on the Tyne, is the largest port in the north for the shipment of coal, independent of which it carries on a considerable foreign trade. Its population, with Gateshead, is probably about 90,000, and some of its modern streets are said to vie with those of London.

7. Yar-mouth is a considerable seaport in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, with a convenient harbour. It has an extensive foreign trade, and is famous for curing herrings, of which great quantities are shipped for southern countries. Its population is about 24,000.

8. Fal'-mouth, a well-built seaport town of Cornwall, derives a good deal of importance from its being the station of the packets to America and the south of Europe. It has a noble harbour, and is a place of considerable traffic.

9. The largest manufacturing town

England are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and Norwich.

10. Manchester, with its suburbs, contains 309,000 inhabitants, and may justly be called the manufacturing capital of the British empire. Here the cotton manufactures are carried on to an astonishing extent, and probably more solid capital is found in this place than in any town in the kingdom, London excepted.

11. Birmingham has long been celebrated for its extensive manufactures of hardwares, trinkets, and plated goods. These are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. Its population is 183,000.

12. Leeds, a large town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, may be considered the great central mart of the Yorkshire woollen trade. Besides carrying on an extensive home trade, it exports vast quantities of broad and narrow cloths to various parts of the world. Its population is about 150,000.

13. The manufactures of Sheffield are, in many respects, similar to those of Birmingham, but the articles for which it is particularly noted, are cutlery, edge-tools, and plated goods, for which it has a great export trade. Its population is about 120,000.

14. Norwich, a large and ancient city of Norfolk, is chiefly distinguished for its manufactures of silks, crapes, bombazines, and other fine stuffs. Besides the cathedral, it contains 36 parish churches. Its population is about 62,000.

15. Besides these large manufacturing towns, there are a great many others almost equally deserving of notice, amongst which may be named the following :

16. Stockport, famous for cotton, silk, and hats.

Bolton, Preston, Oldham, and Blackburn, for cotton goods.

Wolverhampton and Dudley for iron goods.

17. Coventry and Macclesfield for silks. Exeter, Huddersfield, and Halifax, for woollen cloths.

Nottingham and Worcester for stockings.

Kidderminster and Wilton for carpets.

18. Carlisle for linen and cotton goods, and hats.

Bridport and Plymouth, for coarse flax and hempen goods.

Kendal for coarse woollens.

19. Staffordshire and Worcestershire, for china and earthenware.

Buckingham and Bedfordshire for
lace.

Northamptonshire for shoes

Suffolk and Somersetshire, for linen
cloth.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. IX.

1. How is London situated? Its population? On what account is it the first city of the world?

2. What are the principal trading ports of England?

3. Of what is Liverpool worthy? Describe it in the sixteenth century. Describe it now. Its population?

4. What is Bristol? Where situated? What is its trade? Its population?

5. What is said of Hull? How does it rank? Its population?

6. What is Newcastle? Where situated? Describe its trade. Its population? What is said of its streets?

7. What is Yarmouth? Where situated? For what is it famous? Its population?

8. What is Falmouth? From what does it derive importance? What is its harbour and traffic?

9. Name the largest manufacturing towns of England.

10. What is the population of Manchester. What may it be called? What is said of its cotton manufactures? What of its capital?

11. For what has Birmingham been long celebrated? Where exported? What is said of them? Its population?

12. Where is Leeds? What may it be considered? Describe its trade. Its population.

13. In what respects is Sheffield like Birmingham? For what is it noted? Its population?

14. What is Norwich? For what distinguished? How many churches does it contain? Its population?

15. What is said of the remaining manufacturing towns?

16. For what is Stockport famous? Name the places famous for cotton goods. What places are famous for iron goods?

17. What places for silks? What for woollen cloths? What for stockings? What for carpets?

18. What does Carlisle manufacture? What Bridport and Plymouth? What Kendal?

19. What places are famous for china and earthenware? What for lace? What for shoes? What for linen cloth?

CHAP. X.

ENGLAND CONTINUED.

1. The chief dock-yards for the navy are Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chat'-ham, Sheerness', *Woolwich, and Deptford.

2. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Humber,† the Mersey, the Tyne, and the Medway.

3. The principal towns on the Thames are Reading, LONDON, Deptford, Woolwich, †Greenwich and Gravesend.

4. The principal towns on the Severn are Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester.—On the Humber is Hull.—On the Trent are Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough.

5. On the Mersey are Stockport, Warrington, and Liverpool.—On the Tyne are Newcastle, N. and S. Shields, and Tyne-mouth.—On the Medway are Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester.

* Wool'-idge.

† On the junction of the Trent and the Ouse, they become the Humber.

‡ Grin'-idge.

6. The principal lakes of England are Ulswater, in Cumberland, and Windermere in Westmoreland; both much admired for their beautiful and romantic scenery.

7. The inland watering-places most frequented on account of their medicinal springs, are Bath, Cheltenham, Tunbridge, Leamington, and Harrowgate.

8. Of these Bath is entitled to particular notice, both from the great repute of its hot springs, and from its being considered the most beautiful city in England. It is a fashionable resort of the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many wealthy families. The houses are built of a beautiful white stone, and have a very elegant appearance. Its population is about 54,000.

9. The places of greatest resort in the summer season, for sea-bathing, are Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, Scarborough, and Weymouth.

10. Of these Brighton is the most considerable. This elegant town about 80 years ago was chiefly inhabited by fishermen, but it is now a most beautiful place, containing nearly 50,000 inhabitants. Its rapid rise was, in a considerable degree, owing to the patronage of George IV., with whom it was a favourite summer residence.

11. England contains two archbishoprics, namely, Canterbury and York ; under these are twenty-four bishoprics, including the four Welsh.

12. The Universities of England are Oxford, Cambridge, London, King's College, and Durham. Of these Oxford is the largest, and distinguished for its antiquity and classical learning; Cambridge is famous for the mathematics. The other three are modern institutions.

13. The laws of the country are made by the three estates in Parliament, consisting of the Queen, the Peers, and 658 Members of the House of Commons.

14. The principal islands belonging to England, are the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands; also Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, on the coast of France.

*The Counties of England alphabetically arranged
with their chief towns.*

*15 Bedfordshire . Bedford, Woburn, & Dunstable.
Berkshire . . . Reading, Abingdon, Windsor.
Buckinghamshire . Buckingham, Aylesbury, Wycombe.
Cambridgeshire . Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.

* By putting the above in the form of questions, the pupil will proceed with pleasure, thus:—What are the chief towns of Bedfordshire? Of Buckinghamshire? &c.

Cheshire . .	Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield.
Cornwall . .	Launceston, Truro, Falmouth.
Cumberland . .	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cocker- mouth.
Derbyshire . .	Derby, Chesterfield, Ashbourn.
Devonshire . .	Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport.
Dorsetshire . .	Dorchester, Poole, Weymouth.
Durham . .	Durham, Sunderland, South Shields.
Essex . .	Chelmsford, Colchester, Har- wich.
Gloucestershire . .	Gloucester, *Bristol, Chelten- ham.
Hampshire . .	Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton.
Herefordshire . .	Hereford, Leominster, Ross.
Hertfordshire . .	Hertford, St. Albans, Royston.
Huntingdonshire . .	Huntingdon, St. Neots, St. Ives.
Kent . .	Maidstone, Canterbury, Green- wich, Woolwich, Chatham, Margate.
Lancashire . .	Lancaster, Manchester, Liver- pool, Bolton, Preston, Old- ham.
Leicestershire . .	Leicester, Loughborough, Mel- ton Mowbray.
Lincolnshire . .	Lincoln, Boston, Grantham.
Middlesex . .	LONDON, Uxbridge, Brentford.
Monmouthshire . .	Monmouth, Chepstow.
Nottinghamshire . .	Nottingham, Mansfield, New- ark.

* A part of Bristol is in Somersetshire

Norfolk	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
Northamptonshire	Northampton, Peterborough.
Northumberland	Newcastle, Morpeth, North Shields.
Oxfordshire	Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock
Rutland	Oakham, Uppingham.
Shropshire	Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Ludlow.
Somersetshire	Wells, Bath, Taunton.
Staffordshire	Stafford, Wolverhampton, Lichfield.
Surrey	Guildford, Southwark, Croydon.
Suffolk	Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Woodbridge.
Sussex	Chichester, Brighton, Hastings.
Warwickshire	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
Westmoreland	Appleby, Kendal.
Wiltshire	Salisbury, Bradford, Wilton.
Worcestershire	Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley.
Yorkshire	York, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. X.

1. Name the chief dock-yards for the navy.
2. Name the principal rivers of England.
3. What are the principal towns on the Thames?
4. On the Severn? On the Humber? On the Trent?
5. On the Mersey? On the Tyne? On the Medway?
6. What are the principal lakes? For what are they admired?

7. What are the inland watering places most frequented? Why are they frequented?

8. Why is Bath entitled to particular notice? For whom is it a fashionable resort? Describe the houses. Its population?

9. Name the sea-bathing places most frequented in summer.

10. What was Brighton 80 years ago? What is it now? Its population? To whom did it owe its rapid rise?

11. Name the two archbishoprics. How many bishoprics are under these?

12. Name the universities. For what is Oxford distinguished? For what Cambridge?

13. By whom are the laws made?

14. What are the principal islands of England?

15. What are the principal towns of Bedfordshire? Of Berkshire? Of Buckinghamshire? &c. &c.

CHAP. XI.

WALES.

1. The Prin-ci pal'-i-ty of WALES, an oiently called Cam'-bri-a, is situated on the west of England, and contains six counties in the north, and six in the south.

2. *The Northern Counties.*

An'-gle-sea

Car-nar'-von-shire

Den'-high-shire*

Flint'-shire

Mont-gom'-e-ry-shire†

Mer'-i-o-neth-shire

Beau-ma'-ris

Car-nar'-von

Den'-high*

Flint

Mont-gom'-e-ry†

Har-lech

* Den'-bee.

† Mon-gum-e-ry.

3. *The Southern Counties.*

Rad'-nor-shire	Rad'-nor
Breck'-nock-shire	Breck'-nock
Gla-mor'-gan-shire	Car'-diff
Pem'-broke-shire	Pem'-broke
Car'-di-gan-shire	Car'-di-gan
Car-mar'-then-shire	Car-mar'-then

4. Wales is a mountainous country, abounding with picturesque scenery. The soil is not so productive as in England, but it is rich in mineral substances, particularly coal, copper, and iron.

5. The population of Wales is about 800,000; its inhabitants are brave and hospitable, but inclined to be hasty in their temper, and priding themselves extravagantly on their pedigrees and families.

SCOTLAND.

6. SCOT'-LAND occupies the northern part of the island of Great Britain, and is divided in part from England by the river Tweed and Solway Frith; it contains 33 counties.

7. Scotland was united to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and by the Act of Union was allowed to send 16 peers and 45 commoners, to sit in the British Parliament.

8. Scotland is, in general, a mountainous country, and the climate, especially in the

Highlands, rainy and cold; but towards the south, some of the districts are favourable for cultivation, and by superior management are made very productive.

9. The population is about two millions and a half. The inhabitants are very temperate in their diet, of robust and healthy constitutions, brave, and enterprising.

10. The Universities of Scotland have greatly tended to raise the character of the Scots for learning. Amongst the humbler classes, education is common, and crime less frequent, than in any other part of the United Kingdom.

11. Ed'-in-burgh, the capital, is considered one of the handsomest cities in Europe, containing nearly 170,000 inhabitants. Its University is celebrated throughout the world, and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank.

12. The other principal towns of Scotland, are Glas'-gow, Ab-er-deen', Dun-dee', Pais'-ley, and Green'-ock.

13. Of these Glas'-gow, from its population and extensive manufactures, claims particular notice. Like Manchester, its principal manufacture is cotton, but it is more in the shawl, figured muslin, and fancy line. Its printed goods bear a high character for elegance and fastness of colour. Its population is 280,000.

14. New Ab-er-deen', a considerable port near the mouth of the Dee, is the largest town in the north of Scotland, and carries on an extensive foreign trade. The Dee, and its neighbouring river the Don, abound with excellent salmon, of which great quantities are sent to London and other places. Its manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton, are considerable. Its population is nearly 70,000.

15. Dun-dee', which ranks the fourth town of Scotland, is finely situated on the Frith of Tay, and has an excellent harbour. Independent of its carrying on a considerable shipping trade, it is extensively engaged in manufacturing glass, coarse linen, and canvass. Its population is about 50,000.

16. The manufactures of Pais'-ley are much the same as those of Glasgow, from which place it is only six miles distant. Its population is about 36,000.

17. Green'-ock, a thriving port town at the mouth of the Clyde, is chiefly engaged in the New-found' land and herring fisheries. Its population is about 30,000.

18. The Universities of Scotland are Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews.

19. The lakes of Scotland are numerous, and the scenery about them is highly

romantic: among the principal may be named *Loch Ness, Loch Tay, and Loch Lomond.

20. Scotland contains the loftiest mountains in Great Britain. The highest are Ben Nevis, Cairngorm, and Ben Lawers.

21. The principal rivers of Scotland are the Spey, the Dee, the Tay, the Clyde, and the Tweed.

22. The chief islands belonging to Scotland are the Shet'-land, the Ork'-ney, the Heb'-ri-des or Western Isles, and the two islands, Arran and Bute.

23. Scotland breeds immense herds of cattle and sheep, a considerable part of which are driven into England to be fattened. The flesh of both is much esteemed for its flavour.

24. The fisheries in the surrounding seas of Scotland are of great national importance. The number of herrings cured and sent to England and other parts is immense.

The Counties of Scotland with their principal Towns.

25. *The Northern Counties.*

Ork'-neys	.	Kirk'-wall, Ler'-wick.†
Caith'-ness-shire	.	Wick, Thur'-so.

* Loch in all cases is sounded like Lock.

† Ler'-ick

Suth'-er-land-shire	. Dar'-noch.*
Ross'-shire	. Tain, Ding'-wall.
Crom'-ar-ty-shire	. Crom'-ar-ty.
Nairn'-shire	. Nairn.
† Mo'-ray-shire	. Elgin.
† Banff'-shire	. Banff.
Ab'-er-deen'-shire	. Ab'-er-deen', Pe'-ter'-head
In-ver-ness'-shire	. In-ver-ness', Fort George.

26. *Midland Counties.*

Perth'-shire	. Perth, Dun-keld', Crieff.
For'-far-shire	. For'-far, Dun-dee', Mont-rose'.
§ Mearns'-shire	. Ber'-vie.
Ar-gyle'-shire	. In-ver-a'-ry.
Stir'-ling-shire	. Stir'-ling.
Dum-bar'-ton-shire	. Dum-bar'-ton.
Clack-man'-nan-shire	. Clack-man'-nan.
Kin-ross'-shire	. Kin-ross'.
Fife'-shire	. St. Andrew's, Dun-ferm' line.

27. *Southern Counties.*

Bute	. Roth'-say, Lam'-lash.
Ren'-frew-shire	. Ren'-frew, Pais'-ley, Greenock.
Lan'-ark-shire	. Lan'-ark, Glas'-gow.
Lin'-lith-gow-shire	. Lin'-lith-gow.
Ed'-in-burgh-shire	. ED'-IN-BURGH, Leith
Had'-ding-ton-shire	. Had'-ding-ton, Dun-bar.
Pee'-bles-shire	. Pee'-bles.

* Dor-nok † Mur'-ray-shire. ‡ Bamf'-shire.
§ Mairns-shire.

*Ber'-wick-shire	. Green-law,† Dunse.
Ayr'-shire . . .	. Ayr, Kil-mar'-nock, Irvine.
Wig'-ton-shire . .	. Wig'-ton, Port Pat'-rick.
‡Kirk-cud'-bright	. Kirk-cud'-bright, Castle Doug'-las.
Dum-fries'-shire . .	. Dum-fries', An'-nan.
Sel'-kirk-shire . .	. Sel'-kirk.
Rox'-burgh-shire . .	. Jed'-burgh, Kel'-so.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XI.

1. How is Wales situated? What counties does it contain?
2. Name the six northern Counties and their capitals.
3. Name the six southern Counties and their capitals.
4. Describe Wales. With what does it abound? Describe its soil. In what is it rich?
5. What is its population? Describe the Welsh. On what do they pride themselves?
6. What part of Great Britain does Scotland occupy? How divided from England? How many counties does it contain?
7. When was it united to England? How many Peers and Commoners does it send to Parliament?
8. Describe Scotland. Its climate. The districts towards the south.
9. What is its population? The character of its inhabitants?
10. What have the Universities of Scotland tended to do? What are the effects produced by education?
11. What is Edinburgh? Its population? What is the character of its University?
12. What are the other principal towns of Scotland?
13. Why does Glasgow claim particular notice? What does it manufacture? What is said of its printed goods? Its population?

* Ber-rick † Gren'-law. ‡ Kirk-coo-hr.

14. What is New Aberdeen? What is its trade? What do the Dee and Don abound with? Where sent? What does it manufacture? Its population?

15. How does Dundee rank? Where situated? What does it manufacture? Its population?

16. What are the manufactures of Paisley? How far distant from Glasgow? Its population?

17. What is Greenock? Its situation? In what engaged? Its population?

18. What are the Universities of Scotland?

19. What is said of the lakes of Scotland? Name the principal.

20. What is said of the mountains of Scotland? Name the highest.

21. What are the principal rivers of Scotland?

22. What are the principal islands?

23. What is said of the cattle and sheep of Scotland?

24. What is said of the fisheries? What is immense?

25. What are the principal towns of the Orkneys? Of Caithness-shire? Of Sutherlandshire? Of Ross-shire? Of Cromartyshire? Of Nairnshire? Of Morayshire? Of Banffshire? Of Aberdeenshire? Of Inverness-shire?

26. What are the principal towns of Perthshire? Of Forfarshire? Of Mearns-shire? Of Argyllshire? Of Stirlingshire? Of Dumbartonshire? Of Clackmannanshire? Of Kinross-shire? Of Fifeshire?

27. What are the principal towns of Bute? Of Renfrewshire? Of Lanarkshire? Of Linlithgowshire? Of Edinburghshire? Of Haddingtonshire? Of Peeblesshire? Of Berwickshire? Of Ayrshire? Of Wigtonshire? Of Kirkcudbrightshire? Of Dumfriesshire? Of Selkirkshire? Of Roxburghshire?

CHAP. XII.

IRELAND.

1. IRE'-LAND is a considerable Island to the west of England, and separated from

it by the Irish Sea. It is divided into four provinces, Leinster in the east, Munster in the south, Connaught in the west, and Ulster in the north; these are subdivided into 32 counties.

2. The climate of Ireland is mild and moist, and the soil remarkably fertile; it is frequently called the Green Island, from the richness of its vegetation. It exports large quantities of grain, live stock, butter, salted beef, pork, and linen, to England.

3. The population is nearly eight millions, and the inhabitants are hardy, active, and brave; the lower classes however are, in general, ignorant and superstitious, and in a wretched state of poverty.

4. Dub'-lin, the capital, is a large and handsome city, divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Lif'-fey, with noble quays on both sides. It has to boast of some fine public buildings, and its foreign trade is considerable. Its population in 1831 was 250,000.

5. The other principal towns of Ireland are Cork, Lim'-er-ick, Bel-fast', and Wa'-ter-ford.

6. Cork ranks next to Dublin in population and trade. It stands on an island in the river Lee, over which there are five bridges to the suburbs. Its exports are extensive, and consist chiefly of beef, pork,

butter, and other produce of the country. Its population is *106,000.

7. Lim'-er-ick formerly ranked the second town in Ireland, but it is now surpassed by Cork. It is situated upon the noble river Shannon, and besides having a considerable export trade, it is extensively engaged in manufacturing linen and woollen goods. Its population is 66,000.

8. Bel-fast' is one of the most commercial towns of Ireland, and carries on a considerable manufacture of cotton, linen, glass, and earthenware. It is also extensively engaged in exporting provisions. Its population is 50,000.

9. Wa'-ter-ford possesses an excellent harbour, and its commerce is very considerable. It is the station whence the packet boats sail for Milford Haven. Its exports are chiefly in the provision line. Its population is 29,000.

10. The principal rivers of Ireland are the Shannon, the Liffey, the Boyne, and the Blackwater.

11. The lakes of Ireland are numerous, and abound with fish. The principal are Lake Neigh, Lake Erne, and Lake Kil-lar'-ney; the last of which is celebrated for its romantic scenery.

* All the populations of Ireland are from the census of 1831, and no doubt now considerably with. *a number.

12. Ireland was united to England in 1801, and is governed by a Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant, who represents the English Sovereign. It sends 21 Peers and 100 Commoners to the Imperial Parliament.

13. The established Religion of Ireland is the Protestant, but about four-fifths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

The Counties of Ireland with the principal Towns.

The Province of Leinster.

14. Dub'-lin	.	Dub'-lin.
Louth	.	Drog-he-da.*
Wick'-low	.	Wick'-low.
Wex'-ford	.	Wex'-ford.
Long'-ford	.	Long'-ford.
East-Meath	.	Trim.
West-Meath	.	Mul'-lin-gar'.
King's County	.	Phil'-ips-town.
Queen's County	.	Mar'-y-bo-rough.
Kil-ken'-ny	.	Kil-ken'-ny.
Kil-dare'	.	Kil-dare'.
Car'-low	.	Car'-low.

The Province of Munster.

15. Clare	.	En'-nis.
Cork	.	Cork.
Ker'-ry	.	Tra-lee'.
Lim'-er-ick	.	Lim'-er-ick.
Tip-per-a'-ry	.	Clon'-mel.
Wa'-ter-ford	.	Wa'-ter-ford.

* Draw'-e-da.

The Province of Connaught.

16. Lei'-trim .	* Lei'-trim.
Ros-com'-mon .	Ros-com'-mon.
May'-o .	Cas-tle-bar'.
Sli'-go .	Sli'-go.
Gal'-way .	Gal'-way.

The Province of Ulster.

17. Down .	Down-pat'-rick.
†Ar-magh' .	Ar-magh'.
Mon'-ag-han .	Mon'-ag-han.
Cav'-an .	Cav'-an.
Lon'-don-der-ry .	Der'-ry.
An'-trim .	Car-rick-fer'-gus.
Ty-rone' .	O-magh'.
Fer-ma'-nagh .	En-nis-kil'-len.
Don'-e-gal .	Lif'-ford.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XII.

1. What is Ireland? How separated from England? How divided? How subdivided?
2. Describe its climate. Soil. What is it frequently called? Why? What are its exports?
3. What is its population? What is the character of its inhabitants? Of the lower classes?
4. What is Dublin? By what divided? Its buildings? Its foreign trade? Its population?
5. What are the other principal towns of Ireland?
6. In what does Cork rank next to Dublin? How situated? What are its exports? Its population?
7. How did Limerick formerly rank? By what town is it surpassed? What is its situation? Its trade? Its manufactures? Its population?

* Lee'-trim.

Ar-magh'.

8. What is Belfast? Its manufactures? Its exports? Its population?

9. What is said of Waterford? Its exports? Its population?

10. Name the principal rivers of Ireland.

11. Name the principal lakes of Ireland. With what do they abound? Which is celebrated for its scenery?

12. When was Ireland united to England? How is it governed? How many Peers does it send to Parliament? How many Commoners?

13. What is the established religion? What proportion are Roman Catholics?

14. What is the county town of Dublin? Of Louth? Of Wicklow? &c.

15. What is the county town of Clare? &c.

16. What is the county town of Leitrim? &c.

17. What is the county town of Down? &c.

CHAP. XIII.

SPAIN.

1. SPAIN, an extensive country in the west of Europe, occupies a commanding situation for commerce. It is divided into 14 districts or provinces.

2. The climate of Spain is various; in the north it is mild, but in the south it is warm and unhealthy. Near the sea the soil is fruitful, but the country is in general very indifferently cultivated.

3. The Spaniards are considered a grave and haughty people, possessing elevated notions of honour; but they are indolent.

and revengeful. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and no other is tolerated.

4. The population of Spain is about 14 millions. Ma-drid', the capital, is a fine city, containing 150,000 inhabitants.

5. The other principal towns of Spain are Bar-ce-lo'-na, Se-ville', Gran'-a-da, Mal'-a-ga, and Cad'-iz.

6. The chief rivers of Spain are the Ta'-gus, the Dou'-ro, the E'-bro, and the Gual-quiv'-ir.

7. On the south of Spain, on an immense rock, at the entrance of the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an, stands Gib-ral'-tar, which has been in the possession of the English since 1704. This place is considered impregnable, and in time of war is of great importance.

PORTUGAL.

8. POR'-TU-GAL is a small kingdom on the west of Spain, and the most westerly country of Europe. It is divided into six provinces.

9. Portugal, in climate and soil, is much the same as Spain; its chief production is wine, the greatest part of which is exported to the British Isles. Port wine takes its name from O-por'-to, a considerable town in this country.

10. The Portuguese, for the most part, are a robust people, swarthy in their com-

plexion, with dark hair and eyes. The peasantry are generally very poor, living in wretched huts, almost without furniture, and their diet chiefly coarse bread and garlic. Begging is very common.

11. Lisbon, the capital, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but it has since been rebuilt in an elegant manner, and is one of the finest ports in Europe. The population of Portugal is about three millions and a half.

12. The principal rivers of Portugal are the Ta'-gus, the Dou'-ro, and the Guad-i-a'-na.

ITALY.

13. IT'-A-LY is a large Pen-in'-su-la, nearly in the form of a boot, stretching out into the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, and possessing one of the finest climates in Europe.

14. It'-a-ly, when united under the Romans, governed the greatest part of the known world; it now consists of eleven divisions; the principal of which are, the States of the Pope; the States of the Kingdom of Sar-din'-i-a; Aus'-tri-an It'-a-ly; and the Kingdom of Na'-ples.

15. Rome, the capital of the States of the Pope, was once the largest, and the most powerful city in the world. It is still a rich and beautiful place, containing some

of the most splendid monuments of ancient *architecture and sculpture. The church of St. Peter is the largest in the world.

16. The population of the whole of Italy is about 17 millions. The It-al'-i-ans are a discreet and polite people, but extremely effeminate. They excel in the fine arts, especially in painting and music.

17. In this country are situated the two remarkable vol-ca'-noes, or burning mountains, Ve-su'-vi-us and Et'-na—the former near Naples, the latter in Si'-ci-ly, an Island separated from Italy by the Strait of †Mes-si'-na. Etna is the most celebrated volcano in the world, the circuit of its base being 180 miles.

18. The States of the Pope are of small extent, containing not more than two millions and a half of inhabitants. Rome may be considered as the centre of the Catholic church : in it is the Vatican, the chief residence of the Pope; this building contains 4000 apartments.

19. The Kingdom of Sar-din'-i-a, comprehending Pied'-mont, Sa-voy', and the Island of Sar-din'-i-a, has a population of about four millions and a half. Tu-rin', in Piedmont, is the capital.

20. Aus'-tri-an It'-a-ly comprises the

* Ar'-ke-tek-tshure.

† Mes-see'-na.

Duchies of Mil'-an and Man'-tu-a, and the territory of Ven'-ice. Mil'-an is the capital.

21. The Kingdom of Naples comprehends the southern part of Italy, and the Island of Si'-ci-ly, the most fertile spot of ground in Europe. The population is more than seven millions. Naples, the capital, is a most beautiful city, containing four hundred thousand inhabitants.

22. The principal rivers of Italy are the Po, the Ar'-no, the Ti'-ber, and the Var.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XIII.

1. What is Spain? How situated? How divided?
2. Describe the climate. The soil. How is it cultivated?
3. What is the character of the Spaniards? What is their religion?
4. What is the population of Spain? What is Madrid? Its population?
5. What are the other principal towns of Spain?
6. What are the chief rivers of Spain?
7. Where is Gibraltar? When did it come into our possession? What is it in time of war?
8. What is Portugal? Where situated? How divided?
9. What is Portugal as it respects climate and soil? Its chief production? Where exported? From what does Port wine take its name?
10. Describe the Portuguese. What is the situation of the peasantry?
11. How was Lisbon nearly destroyed? When? How has it been rebuilt? What is the population of Portugal?
12. What are the principal rivers of Portugal?
13. What is Italy? Its form? Its climate?
14. What was the situation of Italy under the Romans? Of how many divisions does it now consist? Name the principal states.

15. What was Rome once? What is it now? What does it contain? Describe St. Peter's.

16. What is the population of Italy? The character of the Italians? In what do they excel?

17. What remarkable volcanoes are situated in and near Italy? Where is Vesuvius situated? Where Etna? Describe it.

18. What are the States of the Pope? Their population? What may Rome be considered? Where is the Vatican? How many apartments does it contain?

19. What does the Kingdom of Sardinia comprehend? Its population? Its capital?

20. What does Austrian Italy comprise? What is its capital?

21. What does the Kingdom of Naples comprehend? What is Sicily? What is the population of the whole kingdom? Describe Naples, the capital. What is its population?

22. What are the principal rivers of Italy?

CHAP. XIV.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

1. THE Empire of Tur'-key is of great extent, comprising large countries in Europe and Asia.

2. The population of Turkey in Europe is nearly ten millions, its climate particularly fine and healthy, and its soil rich. The most delicious fruits are produced here in the greatest perfection.

3. Con-stan-ti-no'-ple, the capital, is one of the largest cities in Europe, containing four hundred thousand inhabitants. It is

beautifully situated between the Sea of Mar-mo'-ra, and the Black Sea.

4. The Turks appear completely distinct from the other inhabitants of Europe; the men, instead of the close dress of the Euro-pe'-ans, wear loose robes, and turbans instead of hats; they also differ in their religion, being followers of Ma-hom'-et.

5. Although Turkey abounds with natural advantages, yet owing to the despotism* of its government, and the baneful influence of the Ma-hom'-e-tan religion, it cannot be considered a great nation.

6. Most of the Islands belonging to Turkey have been annexed to Greece; the principal one it still retains is Can'-di-a, a fertile Island in the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, anciently called Crete.

7. The other principal towns of Tur'-key are Ad-ri-an-o'-ple, Sal-o-ni'-ca, and So-phi'-a.

8. The principal rivers of Tur'-key are the Dan'-ube, the Save, and the Pruth.

GREECE.

9. GREECE, the celebrated country of the ancient world, is a Pen-in'-su-la to the

* The government is under the Grand Selignor, whose will is the law of the land, and who disposes of the property as well as the lives of his subjects, at pleasure.

south of Turkey. Its population is about a million.

10. Greece was long in a state of oppressive bondage to the Turks, but recently, by its own bravery, and the support of the great Christian powers, it has established its independence as the Kingdom of Greece.

11. Ath'-ens, formerly one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, and the birth-place of orators, sages, and generals, is chosen as the new capital; it is still a considerable place, and contains the ruins of ancient temples and other splendid buildings.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XIV.

1. What is the Empire of Turkey? What does it comprise?
2. What is the population of Turkey in Europe? What is its climate? Its soil? Its productions?
3. What is Constantinople? Its population? Its situation?
4. How are the Turks distinct from the other inhabitants of Europe? What is their religion?
5. In what does Turkey abound? Why is it not a great nation?
6. To what state have most of the Turkey Islands been annexed? Describe Candia.
7. What are the other principal towns of Turkey?
8. What are the principal rivers of Turkey?
9. What is Greece? Its population?
10. To whom was Greece in bondage? By what means did it become independent?
11. What is the new capital of Greece? Describe it

JOHN GUY'S GEOGRAPHY
GENERAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

States.	Capitals.	Population in Millions	Religion.
Sweden . . .	Stockholm . . .	3	Lutheran
Norway . . .	Christiana . . .	1	Lutheran
Denmark . . .	Copenhagen . . .	2	Lutheran
Russia . . .	Petersburg . . .	52	Greek Church
France . . .	Paris . . .	33	Catholic
Saxony . . .	Dresden . . .	2	Lutheran
Hanover . . .	Hanover . . .	1½	Lutheran
Bavaria . . .	Munich . . .	5	Catholic
Wurtemberg . . .	Stuttgart . . .	1½	Lutheran
Prussia . . .	Berlin . . .	13	Lutheran
Austria . . .	Vienna . . .	33	Catholic
Switzerland . . .	Berne . . .	2	Prot. and Cath.
Holland . . .	Amsterdam . . .	2½	Protestant
Belgium . . .	Brussels . . .	4	Catholic
England . . .	London . . .	15	Protestant
Scotland . . .	Edinburgh . . .	2½	Protestant
Ireland . . .	Dublin . . .	8	Cath. and Prot.
Spain . . .	Madrid . . .	14	Catholic
Portugal . . .	Lisbon . . .	3½	Catholic
Italy . . .	Rome . . .	17	Catholic
Turkey . . .	Constantinople . . .	10	Mahometan
Greece . . .	Athens . . .	1	Greek Church

EXERCISES ON THE GENERAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

*What is the capital of Sweden? Of Norway? Of Denmark? &c. &c.

What is the population of Sweden? Of Norway? Of Denmark? &c. &c.

What is the Religion of Sweden? Of Norway? &c. &c.

* By frequently practising the pupils in classes on the above Summary, after the examples given, its contents will be fixed on the memory.

CHAP. XV.

ASIA.

1. A'-si-a is an immense Continent situated to the east of Europe; it is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the east by the Pa-ci'-fic Ocean, on the south by the In'-di-an Ocean, on the west by Europe, the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an, and the Red Sea.

2. Asia is the most populous of the four great divisions of the world, but it is not of so great extent as America.

3. In Asia our first parents were created, in it also OUR REDEEMER, JESUS CHRIST was born, and it was the scene in which he laboured to reform and save the human race.

4. In Asia also was the seat of the Assy'-i-an, the Bab-y-lo'-ni-an, and Per'-si-an Empires; in it also almost all the events mentioned in the Sacred Scriptures took place.

5. Asia may be considered as comprising ten great divisions, as under:

A-si-at'-ic Rus'-si-a.

A-si-at'-ic Tur'-key.

A-ra'-bi-a.

Per'-si-a.

Af-ghan-is'-tan.

Independent Tar'-ta-ry.
Hin-dos'-tan.
The Bir'-man Empire.
Chi'-na.
Ja-pan'.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

6. A-SI-AT'-IC RUS'-SI-A is a country of great extent, occupying the whole of the northern part of Asia; it consists chiefly of two parts, Si-be'-ri-a, and the countries bordering on the Caspian Sea.

7. Si-be'-ri-a in the north is extremely cold and barren, and its chief productions are skins and furs: towards the south it becomes more fertile. It is in a great measure peopled by exiles from Eu-ro-pe'-an Russia.

8. The chief countries bordering on the Cas'-pi-an Sea are As-tra-chan', Geor'-gi-a and Cir-cas'-si-a. The Cir-cas'-si-ans are celebrated for their bravery, and the females for their beauty.

9. Although Asiatic Russia is of so great extent, it is supposed not to contain more than seven millions of inhabitants.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

10. A-SI-AT'-IC TUR'-KEY is a country of considerable extent, bounded on the west

by the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, on the east by Persia, and on the south by Ar-a'-bi-a.

11. This country comprehends many extensive provinces which were once kingdoms. The principal cities are Smyr'-na, Da-mas'-cus, A-lep'po, Je-ru'-sa-lem, and Bag'-dad.* Its population is about 13 millions.

12. Je-ru'-sa-lem is still a considerable city, in its vicinity is Mount Cal'-va-ry, on which our Saviour suffered.

13. The most celebrated mountains in Asiatic Turkey are O-lym'-pus, Leb'-a-non, and Ar'-a-rat. From Leb'-a-non were brought the cedars used in building Solomon's Temple, and Ar'-a-rat is the mountain on which Noah's Ark is supposed to have rested after the Deluge.

14. The principal Rivers are the Eu-phra'-tes, the Ti'-gris, and the G-ron'-tes. The Jor'-dan is now only a small stream.

15. Pal'-es-tine, the ancient Ju-de'-a, has been distinguished by the name of the Holy Land, from its being the scene of the life and sufferings of the Saviour of the world.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XV.

1. What is Asia? How situated? How is it bounded on the North? On the East? South? West?

* Bag'-dat.

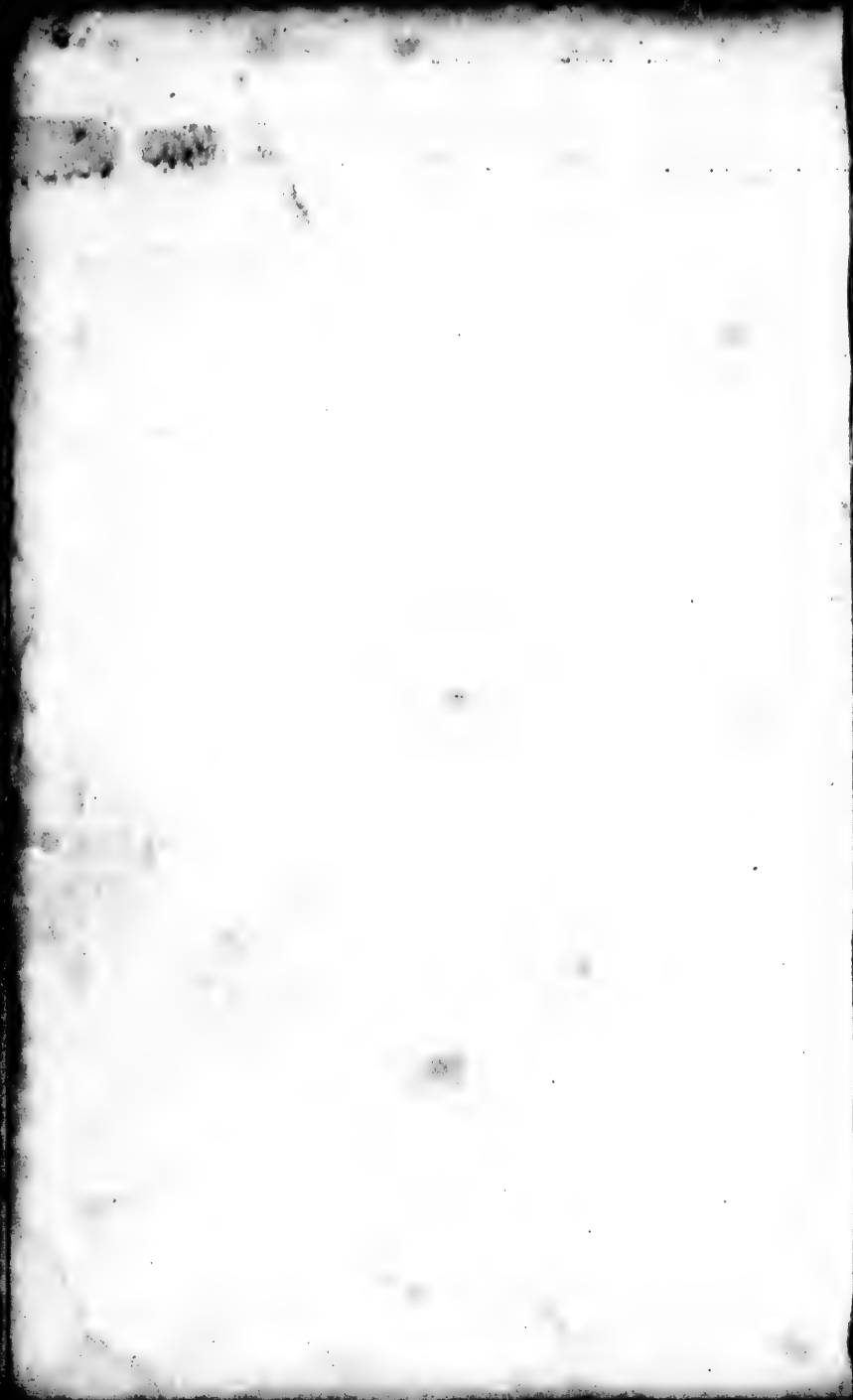
2. What is Asia as it regards population? As it regards extent?
3. What remarkable events took place in Asia?
4. Of what was Asia the seat? What took place in it?
5. How many great divisions does Asia comprise? Name them.
6. What is Asiatic Russia? Of what does it consist?
7. What is Siberia in the north? Its productions? In the South? How peopled?
8. Name the countries on the Caspian. For what are the Circassians celebrated?
9. What is its population?
10. What is Asiatic Turkey? How bounded on the West? On the East? South?
11. What does Asiatic Turkey comprehend? What are its principal cities? Its population?
12. What is Jerusalem? Where is Mount Calvary? Who suffered upon it?
13. What are the most celebrated mountains? What was brought from Lebanon? What took place on Ararat?
14. Name the principal rivers. Describe the river Jordan.
15. What was the ancient name of Palestine? By what other name has it been distinguished? Why?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

1. How is Arabia bounded on the West?
2. How is Madagascar situated with regard to Africa?
3. Where are the Japan Islands?
4. Where is Van Diemen's Land?
5. How is Turkey situated with regard to Arabia?
6. How is New Guinea situated?
7. Between what two seas is Turkey in Asia situated?
8. In what direction is New Zealand from Australia?
9. How is Hindostan situated with regard to Birmah?
10. How is the Island of Ceylon situated?
11. How is Europe situated with regard to Asia?
12. How is Russia in Asia bounded on the North? On the South? On the East? On the West?

ASIA





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13. Whether does Sumatra or New Guinea extend farther South?
14. How is Thibet bounded on the East?
15. Which is the largest Island on the Map of Asia?
16. How is the Chinese Empire bounded on the East?
17. How is Birmah bounded on the North-east?
18. How is the Black Sea situated with regard to the Caspian Sea?
19. Between what two Islands is Java?
20. How is Tartary bounded on the East?
21. Of what does New Zealand consist?

CHAP. XVI.

ARABIA.

1. A-RA'-BI-A is a very extensive country to the west of Persia, and separated from Africa by the A-ra'-bi-an Gulf or Red Sea. The northern part is subject to Turkey, the other part is divided among a number of petty chiefs.

2. Arabia is usually divided into three parts, The Stony, The Desert, and The Happy. Its population is about 10 millions.

3. In Arabia the Happy are situated the two chief cities, Mec'-ca, the capital, and Me-di'-na;* in the former was born Ma-hom'-et, the founder of the Ma-hom'-e-tan Religion, and in the latter is his sepulchre.

4. Arabia is celebrated for its excellent horses; the camel and dromedary also here

* Me-dee'-na.

attain their greatest perfection, and are the common beasts of burden. It also produces the *Mo'-cha coffee, which is considered superior to any other.

5. The A-ra'-bi-ans are the Sar'-a-cens and Moors of the middle ages. In the interior of the country, the inhabitants lead a wandering life, and are much addicted to robbery and plunder, and verify the prophecy, "that their hand should be against every man, and every man's hand against them."

PERSIA.

6. PER'-SI-A, a most extensive country to the east of Arabia, is divided into seven Provinces. The chief towns are Te-he-ran', the present capital, Is-pa-han', the former capital, and Shi'-raz.

7. The northern parts of Persia are barren, but the southern are very fertile, producing the most delicious fruits. The sheep of this country are admired for their flavour, and for the size of their tails, some of which weigh 30lbs.

8. The Persians are a handsome people and fond of display. They are also distinguished for their politeness and hospitality. They manufacture silks, carpets, gold and silver lace, and porcelain, in great

* Mo'-ka

perfection. The population is about 11 millions.

AFGHANISTAN.

9. AF-GHAN-IS'-TAN is a considerable kingdom, comprehending a part of Persia, the north-west part of Hin-dos'-tan and a part of Tar'-ta-ry. It is sometimes called Eastern Persia, and sometimes the Kingdom of Ca-bul'.

10. The Af-ghans are a brave people, and have made considerable progress in agriculture and the useful arts. They are fond of the chase, but addicted to plunder. The population is about 14 millions.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

11. INDEPENDENT TAR'-TA-RY, a large tract of land to the west of the Chinese empire, principally consists of an immense plain, in which cattle and horses are reared in very great numbers. It is thinly inhabited, and not much known. Sa-mar-cand' is the capital.

12. The population of this extensive district is chiefly composed of various independent wandering tribes, who rove about in great bodies, with their cattle, in search of pasture.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XVI.

1. What is Arabia? How situated? How separated from Africa? To what is the northern part subject? Among whom is the other part divided?
2. How is Arabia divided? Its population?
3. Where are Mecca and Medina situated? What took place in the former? What is there in the latter?
4. For what is Arabia celebrated? What here attain great perfection? What does it produce?
5. What are the Arabians? Describe the inhabitants of the interior?
6. What is Persia? What are its chief towns?
7. Describe the northern parts of Persia. The southern. Describe the sheep.
8. Describe the Persians. What do they manufacture? Its population?
9. What is Afghanistan? What does it comprehend? What is it sometimes called?
10. Describe the Afghans. Of what are they fond? To what addicted? Its population?
11. Describe Independent Tartary. What is its capital?
12. Of what is the population composed? How employed?

CHAP. XVII.

HINDOSTAN OR INDIA.

1. HIN-DOS'-TAN is a country of very great extent, containing 140 millions of inhabitants, the greater part of whom are subject to Great Britain.
2. Hin-dos'-tan, in its present state, may be divided into the territories ruled by Britain, into those ruled by princes under British influence, and those which still retain their independence.

3. The part immediately subject to Great Britain comprises three presidencies, Cal-cut'-ta, Bom-bay', and Ma-dras'.

4. Cal-cut'-ta, the capital of British In'-di-a, is a large and handsome city, situated on a branch of the Gan'-ges. The buildings belonging to Government and to wealthy individuals, are extremely splendid. It contains nearly a million of inhabitants.

5. Hin-dos'-tan is in general a flat country, with ranges of hills; towards the south the climate is very hot; the soil in some parts is so fertile, that it produces two crops a year.

6. British India is governed by the East India Company, who draw immense revenues from it; but they have to maintain a large standing army, chiefly composed of natives, called Sepoys, commanded by European officers.

7. The productions of India are various, consisting of diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; also rice, sugar, indigo, opium, and drugs, in great abundance.

8. The Hin-dos' are in complexion a dark olive, approaching to black; small and elegant in their forms and features; they are divided into castes, worshipping a variety of divinities.

9. The principal rivers are the In'-dus

the Gan'-ges, and the Bur-ram-poo'-ter, all rising in Thibet.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

10. THE Bir'-man Empire is an extensive country to the south-west of Chi'-na, and comprises the kingdoms of Bir'-mah, A'-va, and Pe-gu'. Its population is supposed to be about 17 millions.

11. The productions of this country are much the same as those of Hin-dos'-tan. The teak tree here comes to great perfection, and is supposed superior to the oak for ship-building. The forests abound with tigers.

SIAM.

12. SI'-AM is a flat country, between two ranges of mountains, and intersected by the river Me'-i-nam. It contains about eight millions of inhabitants, and is famous for the size and beauty of its elephants.

TONQUIN.

13. *TON-QUIN', a large territory, formerly subject to Chi'-na, but now an independent state, comprises Ton-quin', †Cochin China, and La'-os. It is said to contain more than twenty millions of inhabitants.

MALACCA.

14. MA-LAC'-CA is a peninsula bounded

• Ton-keen.

• Co'-shin.

by the Bay of Ben-gal' on the west. Its inhabitants, the Ma-lays', are a fierce and barbarous people.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XVII.

1. What is Hindostan? Its Inhabitants? To whom subject?
2. How may Hindostan be divided?
3. What does that part subject to Great Britain comprise?
4. Describe Calcutta. Where situated? Its buildings? Its population?
5. Describe Hindostan. Its climate. Its soil.
6. How is it governed? What are drawn from it? Of what is the army composed?
7. What are the productions of Hindostan?
8. Describe the Hindoos. How divided? What do they worship?
9. What are the principal rivers? Where do they rise?
10. What is the Birman Empire? What does it comprise? Its population?
11. What are its productions? Describe the teak tree. With what do the forests abound?
12. What is Siam? How intersected? Its population? For what famous?
13. What is Tonquin? What does its comprise? Its population?
14. What is Malacca? How bounded? Describe the Malays.

CHAP. XVIII.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

1. THE Empire of Chi'na comprises territories of vast extent, bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean. It is divided into

China Proper, Chi-nese' Tar'-ta-ry, and *Thib'-et.

2. China is particularly remarkable for the extent of its population, for the antiquity of its government, and for the singular manners of its inhabitants. Its population is supposed to be 250 millions.†

3. China Proper is separated from Chinese Tartary by a stupendous wall, built more than two thousand years ago, to protect the Chinese from the invasions of the Tar'-tars, before the union of the two countries. This wall is 1500 miles long, 25 feet high, and sufficiently broad on the top to admit of five horsemen abreast.

4. China abounds with canals, the principal of which, the Imperial Canal, intersects it from north to south, and is the most complete inland navigation in the world.

5. China in general is very fertile, and well cultivated. The tea tree, a production peculiar to this country, is cultivated with great care; it is not unlike the gooseberry bush in size and form.

6. The chief cities are Pe-kin', Nan-kin', and Can-ton'. Pe-kin', the capital, contains about two millions of inhabitants; Can-ton'

* Tib'-et.

† In a late debate in the House of Commons it was asserted, without being contradicted, that the population of China is 330 millions; but this is by no means in unison with other authorities.

FOR CHILDREN.

contains about a million and a half, and is the only port accessible to Eu-ro-pe'-ans.

7. Chinese Tar'-ta-ry lies to the north of China Proper; it is inhabited chiefly by the Monguls and Manshurs, the latter of whom conquered China nearly two centuries ago, and ever since princes of that race have governed the empire.

8. Thib'-et is a very extensive and mountainous district, lying between the Chinese empire and the British dominions. The Grand Lama, who is the object of worship throughout Thib'-et, resides at Las'-sa, the capital, in a most splendid palace, 120 yards high, and containing 10,000 apartments.

9. The population of Thib'-et is supposed to be more than thirty millions. The inhabitants are of Tartar descent, and have large flocks of cattle. The country lies very high, and is the source of most of the large rivers of Asia.

10. In Thibet are the Him-a-lay'-a mountains, which are the highest in the world; the loftiest, the peak of Chu-mu-la'-ri, is 30,000 feet above the level of the sea, whilst the highest in South America is under 26,000.

JAPAN.

11. JA-PAN', a considerable empire to the east of Asia, consists of several islands, the principal of which is Ni-phon'. In this island

JOHN GUY'S GEOGRAPHY

s Jed'-do, the capital, supposed to contain about a million and a half of inhabitants.

12. Ja-pan' is generally a fine country, and in a high state of cultivation. It has no intercourse with other nations except China, and a restricted one with the Dutch. The population is about thirty millions.

13. The Ja-pan-esé are a very ingenious and industrious people, and surpass all the nations of the east in the neatness of their workmanship. The sciences are held in high estimation by them. Their religion is idolatrous.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XVIII.

1. What does the Chinese Empire comprise? How bounded! How divided?

2. For what is it remarkable? Its population?

3. How is China Proper separated from Chinese Tartary? Describe the great wall. Why built?

4. With what does China abound? Describe the Imperial Canal.

5. Describe China. Describe the tea-tree.

6. What are the chief cities? The population of Peking? Of Canton?

7. What is the situation of Chinese Tartary? By whom inhabited? Who conquered China? What race of princes govern the empire?

8. What is Thibet? Where situated? Who is the Grand Lama? Describe his palace.

9. What is its population? The inhabitants? Of what is it the source?

10. What are the Himaleya mountains? Their height compared with those of South America?

11. Of what does Japan consist? Where is Jeddo? Its inhabitants?

12. Describe Japan? With what nations has it intercourse? Its population?

13. Describe the Japanese. Whom do they surpass? What do they esteem? Their religion?

CHAP. XIX.

ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

1. THE Islands to the south-east of Asia are classed in three grand divisions: Eastern *Ar-chi-pel'-a-go, Aus-tral-a'-si-a, and Pol-y-ne'-si-a. The last two are by some considered a fifth division of the globe.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

2. The principal of the Islands constituting the Eastern Ar-chi-pel'-a-go are Cey-lon', Su-ma'-tra, Ja'-va, Bor'-ne-o, Cel'-e-bes, and the Phil'-ip-pines.

3. Cey-lon', a considerable island belonging to the British, lies to the south of Hin-dos'-tan. The soil is rich and fertile, producing cinnamon and pepper in great perfection. It is noted for its fine elephants.

4. Su-ma'-tra is a large island, separated from Asia by the Strait of Ma-lac'-ca. Its inhabitants are very warlike, but ferocious, and in the interior they are supposed to be cannibals, that is, eaters of human flesh. Its population is about four millions.

5. Ja'-va is not so large as Su-ma'-tra, but

* Ar-ke-pel'-a-go.

much more productive; it contains about five millions of inhabitants, and is divided into two petty kingdoms. It has some noble forests of the teak tree, and also produces great quantities of rice, sugar, and pepper.

6. Bor'-ne-o, the largest island in the world, except Aus-tra'-li-a, is divided into several small kingdoms. The natives are black, and about three millions in number. It contains valuable mines of gold and diamonds. The ourang-outang is a native of the woods.

7. Ce'-e-bes is a considerable island to the east of Bor'-ne-o, producing cloves and nutmegs abundantly. The Upas tree, which yields the most deadly poison known, grows here.

8. The Phil'-ip-pine Islands are very numerous, and belong to the Spaniards. The largest and the most important of these is Lu-co'-ni-a; the capital, Ma-nil'-la, is a considerable city.

AUSTRALASIA.

9. AUS-TRAL-A'-SIA consists of a number of islands to the south-east of the Eastern Ar-chi-pel'-a-go; the principal of these are Aus-tra'-li-a, Van Die'-men's Land, New Guin'-ea, and New Zealand.

10. Aus-tra'-li-a, or New Hol'-land, is the largest island in the world, being equal

in extent to nearly three-fourths of the continent of Europe. Its present population is only about a million, but rapidly increasing.

11. The climate of Aus-tra'-li-a is in general salubrious ; on the eastern coast are some British settlements in a flourishing state. Syd'-ney is the capital, A new colony is also forming at the Swan River, on the western coast,

12. The native inhabitants of Australia are black, and are supposed to approach nearer to the brute condition than any other savage race yet discovered.

13. Van Die'-men's Land lies to the south of Australia, and is separated from it by Bass's Strait. The climate is agreeable, and the soil rich and fertile. Its length is 200 miles, and its breadth 150. The British have also established a colony here, which is rapidly rising in importance.—Ho'-bart Town is the capital.

14. New Guin'-ea is a very large island to the north of Australia. It received its name from the great similarity of its inhabitants to the negroes of Guin'-ea, in Africa. This island, with a number of others adjoining, is inhabited by savage tribes.

15. New Zea'-land consists of two considerable islands to the south-east of Australia. Its inhabitants are in a state of

perpetual war among themselves, and some of them do not scruple to eat the flesh of their enemies, when slain in battle. The British are making strong efforts to civilize them.

POLYNESIA.

16. PO-LY-NE'-SI-A, signifying many Islands, is the name given to numerous groups of islands distributed over the Pacific Ocean. The principal groups are the La-drone', the *Sandwich, the Friendly, and the Society Islands.

17. The La-drone' Islands are situated on the east of the Phil'-ip-pine; they are eleven in number, and very fruitful. Gu'-am and Tin'-i-an are the principal.

18. The Sand'-wich Islands are eleven in number. The principal one is O-why-hee', where Captain Cook was killed in 1779.

19. The Friendly Islands are inhabited by a well-made and courteous race of people, and the country is well cultivated.

20. The So-ci'-e-ty Islands lie to the east of the Friendly, and are six in number. †O-ta-hei'-te, the principal, is rich and fruitful.

EXERCISES OF CHAP. XIX.

1. How are the islands to the south-east of Asia classed? Name the three divisions.

2 What are the principal islands of the Eastern Archipelago?

* Sand'-ich.

† O-ta-hee'-te.

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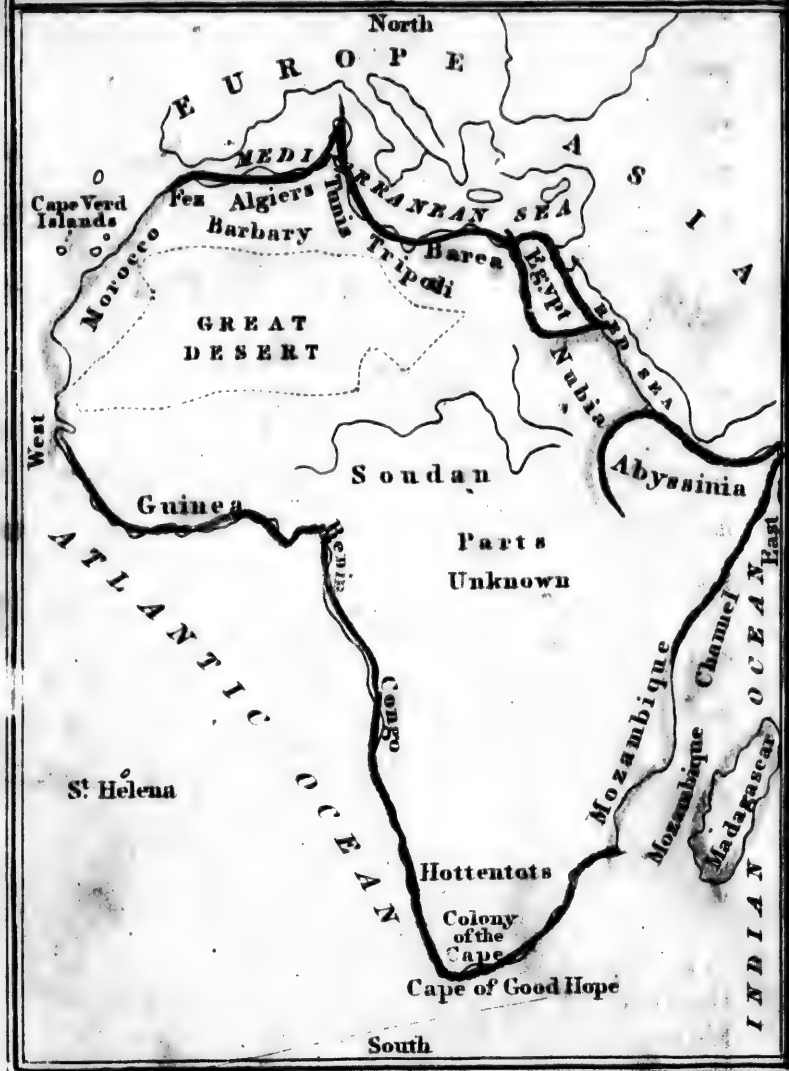
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AFRICA



3. What is Ceylon? Its soil? Its productions? For what noted?

4. What is Sumatra? Describe its inhabitants. Its population.

5. Describe Java. What is its population? How divided? Describe its forests. Its productions.

6. What is Borneo? How divided? Its population? Its productions?

7. What is Celebes? Its productions? Describe the Upas tree.

8. What are the Philippine Islands? What is Luzon?

9. Of what does Australasia consist? What are the principal?

10. Describe Australia. Its extent. Its population.

11. What is its climate? Describe its different settlements.

12. Describe its native inhabitants.

13. What is the situation of Van Diemen's Land? Its climate? Its soil? Its extent? Its colony? Its capital?

14. What is New Guinea? Why so called? By what is it inhabited?

15. Of what does New Zealand consist? Describe the inhabitants. What are the British making?

16. What is Polynesia? What are the principal groups?

17. Where are the Ladrone Islands? Their number? The principal?

18. What is the number of the Sandwich Islands? What took place at Owhyhee?

19. Describe the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

20. What is the situation of the Society Islands? Their number? The principal?

CHAP. XX.

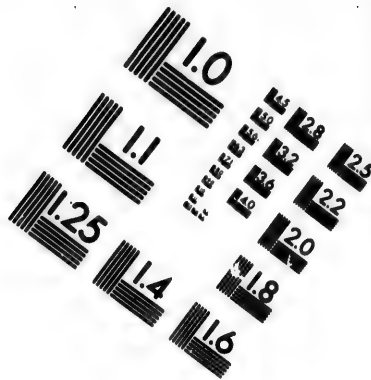
AFRICA

1. AF'-RI-CA, an immense continent in the form of a peninsula, is separated from Europe by the Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, and joined to Asia by the Isth'-mus of Su'-ez.

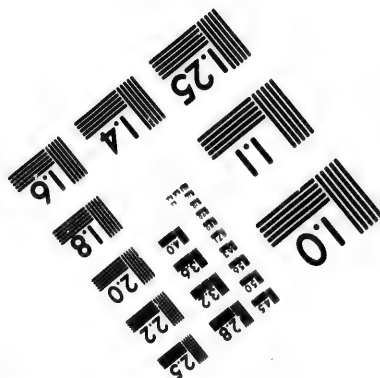
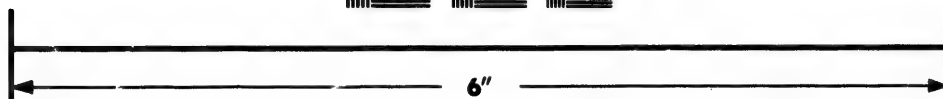
2. Africa is considerably larger than







Resolution test chart showing patterns of vertical and horizontal lines next to numerical values ranging from 1.0 to 4.0.



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Europe, but smaller than Asia, and was originally peopled by the posterity of Ham, the son of Noah.

3. The most striking features of Af'-ri-ca are its immense regions of barren sands; the number and ferocity of its wild beasts; the intense heat of its climate in the central part; and the degraded state of the greater part of its inhabitants.

4. The principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, the *Ni'-ger, the Sen'-e-gal, and the Orange.

5. The great divisions of Africa may be considered the Northern, the Eastern, the Southern, the Western, and the Interior.

6. The Northern division consists of the Bar'-ba-ry States; viz. Mo-roc'-co, Al-giers', Trip'-o-li, Tu-nis, and Bar'-ca.

7. The principal states of the Eastern division are E'-gypt, Nu'-bi-a, Ab-ys-sin'-i-a, Zan-gue-bar', and †Mo-zam-bique'.

8. The Southern division comprises Caf-fra'-ri-a and Cape Col'-o-ny.

9. The principal states of the Western divisions are Upper Guin'-ea and Lower Guin'-ea, comprising Lo-an'-go, Con'-go, An-go'-la, and Ben-gu-e'-la.

10. The principal states in the Interior of Africa are Sou'-dan, Bor'-nou, Tim-buc-toe', and Sa-ha'-ra, or the Great Desert.

* Ni-ger.

† Mo-zam-beck.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

BARBARY.

11. BAR'-BA-RY, a large tract of land on the coast of the Mediterranean, extends from the Atlantic on the west, to Egypt on the east. It consists of the empire of Mo-roc'-co, and the states of Al-giers', Tu'-nis, Trip'-o-li, and Bar'-ca.

12. Mo-roc'-co, the most important of the Barbary states, is governed by an emperor. It contains about ten millions of inhabitants. In this country is found the boa constrictor, a serpent of immense size.

13. Al-giers', a smaller state, to the east of Morocco, enjoys a fine climate and a fertile soil. It was famous for its pi'-ra-cies till chastised by the British. It has recently become a French colony.

14. Tu'-nis is situated between Algiers and Tripoli, and, as regards population, is inconsiderable. Near the capital, Tunis, stood the celebrated city, Car'-thage, once the admiration of the world, and the formidable rival of Rome.

15. Trip'-o-li is of considerable extent, but thinly peopled, having only about 600,000 inhabitants. Barca is chiefly a desert.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XX.

1. What is Africa? How separated from Europe? How joined to Asia?

GUY'S GEOGRAPHY

2. What is its extent? How originally peopled?
3. What are the most striking features of Africa?
4. What are the principal rivers?
5. What are the great divisions of Africa?
6. Of what does the Northern division consist?
7. What are the principal states of the Eastern division?
8. What does the Southern division comprise?
9. What are the principal states of the Western division?
10. What are the principal states of the Interior?
11. What is Barbary? How far does it extend? Of what does it consist?
12. What is Morocco? Its population? What is found in it?
13. What is Algiers? Its climate? Its soil? For what was it famous? What has it become recently?
14. Where is Tunis situated? What stood near Tunis? What was Carthage?
15. Describe Tripoli. Its population. Describe Barca.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Draw on your slate the Map of Africa.

1. How is Africa bounded on the North? How on the West? How on the East?
2. What separates Madagascar from Africa?
3. What countries are on the west coast?
4. What countries are on the east coast?
5. What countries are on the north coast?
6. How is Congo situated with regard to Benin?
7. How is Egypt bounded on the south?
8. In what direction is Barbary from the Great Desert?
9. What separates Europe from Africa?
10. How is Guinea situated with regard to Morocco?
11. Where is St. Helena?
12. What part of Africa extends farthest to the south?
13. What country extends farthest to the east?
14. How are Fez and Tunis situated with respect to Algiers?
15. Where are Cape Verd Islands?
16. In what part of Africa is Soudan?
17. How is Tripoli bounded on the south-west?

FOR CHILDREN.

18. What sea in part separates Africa from Asia?
19. In what direction is the country of the Hottentots from the Colony of the Cape?
20. How is Morocco bounded on the east?
21. What state extends farthest to the west?
22. In sailing from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope through the Mediterranean, what countries do we pass?

CHAP. XXI.

EASTERN DIVISION.

1. E'-GYPT is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Asia and the Red Sea, and although of limited extent, it may be considered the most important state in Africa, especially as it regards ancient times. Its population is three millions.

2. Egypt abounds with interesting monuments of antiquity, which, for grandeur and magnitude, surpass those of any other nation. The pyr'-a-mids, near Cai'-ro, are placed among the greatest wonders of the world. The largest, at its base, covers 11 acres of land.

3. Egypt is also particularly interesting from its connexion with Scripture history; it was here that Joseph was sold unto Potiphar; it was here he was elevated to the highest honours, and had his affecting interview with his brethren. Here Moses was found by Pharaoh's daughter, and

here the Israelites journeyed across the Red Sea on dry land.

4. Rain seldom falls in Egypt, but the soil is rendered very fruitful, by the periodical overflowings of the Nile. Grand Cai'ro, the capital, is a large and splendid city, containing 300,000 inhabitants.

5. Egypt was long subject to Turkey, and governed by a *Pacha, but it has recently thrown off its allegiance to that power, and is likely to become a flourishing independent state under Me-hem'-et-Ali.

6. Nu'-bi-a lies to the south of Egypt, and is of considerable extent. It is divided into several small estates, the chief of which are Se-na'-ar and Don-go'-la. Its inhabitants are a barbarous race.

7. Ab-ys-sin'-i-a is an extensive empire to the south of Nu'-bi-a. Its soil in general is very fruitful, and it abounds with animals both tame and wild. Its population is about four millions.

8. The Ab-ys-sin'-i-ans are a cruel and degraded people, feeding on raw flesh, and even unfeelingly cutting slices from the living animal, and eating them warm from the body.

9. Zan-gue-bar', a large territory to the north of Mo-zam-bique', consists of several petty kingdoms, which abound with serpents and savage animals.

* Pa-shaw'.

10. Mo-zam-bique', an empire of considerable extent, lies opposite to the Island of Mad-a-gas'-car. Its chief productions for export are gold, ivory, ebony, and bees-wax.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

11. CAF-FRA'-RI-A, a very extensive country to the north of the Cape of Good Hope, is divided into Caf-fra'-ri-a Proper, and the country of the Hot'-ten-tots, and peopled by various tribes.

12. Col'-o-ny of the Cape occupies the most southern part of Africa. It enjoys a temperate climate, and its soil is productive. Its capital, Cape Town, has a population of 20,000.

13. It formerly belonged to Holland, but is now in the possession of the British, to whom it is of great importance, being the place where their ships call for refreshment in their voyages to and from the East Indies.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXI.

1. How is Egypt bounded on the north? On the east? What may it be considered? Its population?
2. With what does Egypt abound? How are the pyramids ranked? What is the size of the largest?
3. Why is Egypt particularly interesting? Describe what took place in it.
4. How is the soil of Egypt rendered fruitful? Describe Grand Cairo. Its population?
5. To what power has Egypt been subject? How was it governed? What has it recently done? What is it likely to become?

6. What is Nubia? Which are its chief states? What are its inhabitants?

7. What is Abyssinia? Its soil? With what does it abound? Its population?

8. Describe the Abyssinians. What do they unfeelingly do?

9. Of what does Zanguebar consist? With what does it abound?

10. What is Mozambique? Its situation? Its exports?

11. What is Caffraria? How divided? How peopled?

12. What does the Colony of the Cape occupy? Its climate? Its soil? The population of Cape Town?

13. To what state did it belong? To whom does it now belong? Why is it of so great importance?

CHAP XXII.

WESTERN DIVISION.

1. **LOW'-ER GUIN'-EA**, a most extensive district on the western coast, comprises **Ben-gu-e'-la**, **An-go'-la**, **Con'-go**, and **Lo-an'-go**. These countries are inhabited by a lively and hospitable race of Negroes, who go chiefly naked. The Portuguese have some settlements here.

2. **Upper Guin'-ea** is also of great extent, and is divided into **Be-nin'**, **Da-ho'-mey**, **Ash-an-tee'**, **Grain**, **Ivory**, and **Gold Coasts**, and the British settlement of **Si-er'-ra Le-one'**.

3. Many European States have settlements on these coasts for the purpose of commerce, but the country is in general very unhealthy, and often fatal to settlers.

4. Si-er-ra Le-one' is an English settlement formed with the humane view of civilizing the natives of the surrounding states, but the extreme unhealthiness of the climate renders its ultimate success doubtful.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

5. The interior of Africa consists of a great number of different states, most of which are very imperfectly known. Amongst the principal of these may be named Sou'-dan, Bor'-nou, Tim-buc-too', and Sa-ha'-ra, or the Great Desert.

6. The Great Desert is about 2,000 miles in length, and 600 in breadth. This Desert has many fruitful patches in it, but it generally consists of sands, which being agitated by the winds, move like the waves of the sea, and are often fatal to travellers.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

7. The principal Islands lying near Africa, are Mad-a-gas'-car, St. Hel'-e-na, the Cape Verd, and Ca-na'-ry Islands.

8. Mad-a-gas'-car lies off the East Coast of Africa, and is one of the largest Islands in the world. Its inhabitants, about four millions in number, are divided into various tribes, and in general are barbarous to a great degree.

9. St. Hel'-e-na, a small but important Island off the western coast, belongs to

England, and is famous as having been the residence of Bonaparte, after his final overthrow.

10. The Cape Verd Islands, ten in number, are in general mountainous and unhealthy. They belong to Por'-tu-gal.

11. The Ca-na'-ry Islands, more to the north, belong to Spain. These enjoy an agreeable climate, a fertile soil, and abound with the Canary bird. In one of the principal, is the famous Peak of Ten-e-riffe', two miles and a half above the level of the sea.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXII.

1. What is Lower Guinea? What does it comprise? Describe its inhabitants. Who have settlements here?

2. What is Upper Guinea? How divided?

3. What states have settlements on the coast? For what purpose? Why is it often fatal to settlers?

4. What is Sierra Leone? Why was a settlement formed here? Why is its success doubtful?

5. Of what does the interior of Africa consist? What are the principal states?

6. What is the length of the Great Desert? Its breadth? Describe it.

7. What are the principal Islands lying near Africa?

8. What is Madagascar? Its population? How are the inhabitants divided? What is their character?

9. What is St. Helena? To whom does it belong? Why is it famous?

10. What is the number of the Cape Verd Islands? Describe them. To what state do they belong?

11. To whom do the Canary Islands belong? Describe their climate. Their soil. With what do they abound? For what is one of the principal Islands famous?

CHAP. XXIII.

AMERICA.

1. AM-ER-I-CA, frequently called the New World, is the largest of the four great divisions or quarters. It was unknown to the inhabitants of the Old World till 1492, when it was discovered by Co-lum'-bus.

2. It is separated from Europe and Africa by the Atlantic Ocean, and from Asia by the Pa-cif'-ic. It is divided into two great Continents, North and South, connected by the Isthmus of Da'-ri-en.

3. America is about 9,000 miles in length, and 2,000 miles in its mean breadth, and supposed to contain nearly 50 millions of inhabitants.

NORTH AMERICA.

4. NORTH A-MER'-I-CA comprehends the British possessions, the United States, with their territories; Mex'-i-co, Gua-te-ma'-la, and vast tracts of land, occupied by the native independent tribes.

5. The rivers of North America are very large. The principal are the Mis-sou'-ri, the Mis-sis-sip'-pi, the St. Law'-rence, and the O-hi'-o.

6. The lakes of North America are amongst the largest in the world, and may be called inland seas. The most extensive is Lake Superior.

7. Between the lakes On-ta'-ri-o and E'-rie is an immense cataract, 50 yards in height, called the Falls of Ni-ag'-a-ra; the noise made by the fall of so large a body of water may be heard at the distance of twenty miles.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

8. The BRITISH POSSESSIONS are Lower and Upper Can'-a-da, Lab-ra-dor', No'-va Sco'-tia, New Bruns'-wick, New-found'-land, and other islands.

9. Lower Can'-a-da is a fertile tract of ground, chiefly on the north of the river St. Law'-rence. Its inhabitants, about half a million in number, are mostly of French origin. Its chief town is Que'-bec, containing 20,000 inhabitants.

10. Upper Canada is still more fertile than Lower Canada, and of greater extent. It has been chiefly peopled by emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and is a very flourishing colony.

11. The Canadas were subject to France till 1759, when they came into the possession of the English. The climate is in general healthy, although the summers are very hot, and the winters extremely severe.

12. The chief exports of the Canadas are furs, corn, and timber, of the last of which great quantities are sent to England and the West Indies.

18. Lab-ra-dor' lies to the north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is a country of considerable extent. It is cold and barren, and thinly inhabited by *Es-qui-maux' Indians.

14. No'-va Sco'-tia is situated to the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Hal'-i-fax, the capital, derives considerable importance from its being the principal naval station of the British in North America.

15. New Bruns'-wick is a considerable province to the west of Nova Sco'-tia. It has some noble forests, but the climate is cold, and the soil not fertile. The population is scanty.

16. New-found'-land, a large island to the east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is rocky, barren, and chiefly inhabited by those connected with the cod fisheries, which are carried on to a very great extent on the Sand Banks adjoining. The country derives all its importance from these fisheries.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXIII.

1. What is America? When was it discovered? By whom?
2. How is it separated from Europe and Africa? How from Asia? How divided? How connected?
3. What is its length? Its mean breadth? Its population?
4. What does North America comprehend?

5. Describe the rivers of North America. What are the principal?

6. What are the lakes? Which is the most extensive?

7. What is there between Lakes Ontario and Erie? Describe the Falls.

8. What are the British possessions in North America?

9. What is Lower Canada? The number of its inhabitants? Of what origin? What is the population of Quebec?

10. What is Upper Canada? How has it been peopled? What is its present situation?

11. To what nation were the Canadas subject? To whom do they now belong? Describe their climate.

12. What are the chief exports of the Canadas?

13. How is Labrador situated? Describe it. By whom is it peopled?

14. Where is Nova Scotia situated? From what does Halifax derive importance?

15. What is New Brunswick? Describe its climate. Soil. Population.

16. What is Newfoundland? By whom inhabited? Describe the cod-fisheries. From what does the country derive its importance?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF AMERICA.

Draw on your slate the Map of America.

1. Where are the West Indies?

2. What two countries lie on the west coast of South America?

3. What countries lie on the east coast of South America?

4. Where are Falkland Islands?

5. How is Brazil bounded on the north?

6. How is North America separated from Asia?

How is Mexico bounded on the east?

8. Which is the most northerly country of South America?

9. How is America bounded on the east? How on the west?

10. How are the United States situated with regard to Canada?

11. In what direction does a ship sail in going from Ireland to the West Indies?

12. How is Iceland situated with regard to Greenland?

13. How is Peru bounded on the west?

14. How is Labrador situated with respect to Hudson's Bay?

15. Whether is Baffin's Bay or Hudson's Bay more to the south?

16. Whether is Chili or La Plata more to the west?

17. In what direction does a ship sail in coming from Brazil to Britain?

18. In what direction does a ship sail in coming from Cape Horn to Mexico?

19. How are the West Indies situated with regard to Colombia?

20. How is La Plata bounded on the east?

CHAP. XXIV.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. THE U-NI'-TED STATES OF A-MER'-I-CA were formerly a part of the British empire, but, after a severe conflict, they established their independence in 1783.

2. This very extensive country comprises twenty-four states, and four large divisions, called territories. From its great extent, the climate and soil exhibit a considerable variety, but for the most part the country is rich and productive.

3. These states contain seventeen millions of inhabitants, chiefly the descendants of British emigrants, and they still retain the language and the customs of the mother country.

4. The United States are rapidly increas-

ing in importance as a nation, and promise to become one of the leading powers of the world. The government is a Republic, under a President, chosen every four years.

5. Their exports are on a very extensive scale, chiefly in cotton, timber, tobacco, grain, rice, potash, and skins, and their ships are found in every port on the globe.

6. The principal towns are Washington, the capital, New York, Phil-a-del'-phi-a, Bos'-ton, Bal'-ti-more, and Charles Town.

7. Of these, New York is the largest, having upwards of 270,000 inhabitants. Its commercial transactions also are probably of greater extent than those of any city in Europe, London excepted.

MEXICO.

8. MEX'-I-CO, or New Spain, is a very extensive country, chiefly on the western coast of North America. It formerly belonged to Spain, but is now an independent republic.

9. The soil of Mexico is in general fertile, but the chief wealth of the country arises from its extensive silver mines, which have been very productive. Its population is about six millions.

10. Mexico, the capital, is supposed to be the most ancient city in America; it is magnificently built, and contains nearly 200,000 inhabitants.

GUATEMALA.

11. GUA-TE-MA'-LA, formerly belonging to Spain, is a small republic, to the south-east of Mexico. In this state is the province of Hon-du'-ras, from which we import mahogany.

NATIVE INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

12. Under the name of the Native Independent Nations is comprised a vast tract of country, chiefly between the United States and the Pacific Ocean.

13. These districts are thinly inhabited by the original natives, called Indians, in small tribes, varying from three or four hundred to four or five thousand.

14. These tribes are generally in a barbarous state, and being averse to the cultivation of the soil, they subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing, and on the spontaneous productions of the country. More to the north, these tribes are called Es-qui-maux' Indians, and are a much more peaceable and tractable race.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXIV.

1. What were the United States? What did they establish in 1783?
2. What do they comprise? Their climate and soil?
3. What is its population? From whom are its inhabitants descended? What do they still retain?
4. Describe the United States as a nation. Their government.
5. What are their exports? Where are their ships found?
6. What are the principal towns?

7. What is the population of New York? Describe its commercial transactions.

8. What is Mexico? To what power did it belong? What is it now?

9. What is its soil? Its chief wealth? Its population?

10. What is Mexico, the capital? Its population?

11. What is Guatemala? What do we import from it?

12. What is comprised under the name of the Native Independent Nations?

13. By whom are these districts inhabited?

14. Describe the tribes. What are the *Requimaux*?

CHAP. XXV.

WEST INDIES.

1. THE WEST IN'-DIES consist of a considerable number of islands on the east of the Gulf of Mexico, between North and South America.

2. The largest and most important of these islands are Cu'-ba, St. Do-min'-go, and Ja-mai'-ca.

3. Cu'-ba, the most westerly island, is of considerable extent, being 700 miles long, and 80 broad, and containing 800,000 inhabitants. It belongs to Spain. Ha-van'-tah is the capital.

4. St. Do-min'-go, now called the Kingdom of Hay'-ti, is a rich and fertile island, next to Cuba in extent. The chief part formerly belonged to the French, but the Negroes rebelled in 1791, and succeeded in establishing themselves as an independent power. Its population is about a million.

5. Ja-mai'-ca is a smaller island, but

highly cultivated, and very productive. It belongs to England, and its chief towns are Kings'-ton and St. Ja'-go. Its population is about 400,000.

6. The other West India Islands are numerous, and though much smaller in extent, are highly important, on account of their valuable productions. The greater part of them belong to England.

7. To these islands the European states are chiefly indebted for their supply of sugar, rum, and coffee. From her possessions here, Great Britain annually imports to the value of eight millions of pounds in these articles.

8. The climate of these islands is in general hot; thunder and lightning are very common, and the autumnal hurricanes are frequently very destructive to the houses, the plantations, and the shipping.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXV.

1. Of what do the West Indies consist? How situated?
2. Which are the largest and most important?
3. What is Cuba? Its length and breadth? Its population? To what power subject? Its capital?
4. What is St. Domingo now called? Describe it. To whom did it belong? What is it now? Its population?
5. Describe Jamaica. To whom does it belong? Its chief towns? Its population?
6. Describe the other West India Islands. To whom do the greater part belong?
7. For what are the European states indebted to these islands? To what amount does Great Britain import from these islands?
8. Describe the climate.

CHAP. XXVI.**SOUTH AMERICA.**

1. **SOUTH A-MER'-I-CA** is an immense continent, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Southern Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

2. The distinguishing features of South America are the magnitude and grandeur of its rivers, the height and extent of its mountains, and the richness of its mines in the precious metals.

3. The rivers of the greatest magnitude are the **Am'-a-zon**, the **Or-o-no'-co**, and the **Rio de la Pla'-ta**. The **Am'-a-zon** is the largest river in the world, its length being 3500 miles, and its breadth at the mouth not less than 150 miles.

4. The great divisions of South America are **Co-lom'-bi-a**, **Pe-ru'**, **Bo-liv'-i-a**, ***Chili**, **Pat-a-go'-ni-a**, **La Pla'-ta**, **Am-a-zo'-ni-a**, and **Gui-a'-na**.

COLOMBIA.

5. **CO-LOM'-BI-A**, formerly called **Terra Firma**, occupies the whole of the most northern part of South America. It was subject to Spain till the year 1821, when it became an independent Republic, with a government similar to that of the United States.

6. Although this country is of very great extent, its population is short of three millions. Its capital, **Bo-go'-ta**, contains 30,000 inhabitants. Their religion is the Roman Catholic.

7. The climate of **Co-lom'-bi-a** is extremely

* **Ches'-les**.

various; to the west the mountains are very lofty, and their summits covered with perpetual snow; in the lower parts, towards the east, it being near the equator, the heat is excessive. The country abounds with volcanoes.

PERU.

8. PE-RU' lies to the south of Colombia, on the western coast of South America, and is of considerable extent. It is particularly noted for its mines of gold and silver.

9. This country has also shaken off the Spanish yoke, and established its independence as a Republican State. The population is nearly two millions. Li'-ma, the capital, is the finest city in South America.

10. Pe-ru' being situated on both sides of the Andes, is in general very mountainous, but in the lower parts the soil is rich.

11. It abounds with volcanoes, and earthquakes are not unfrequent; in the great earthquake of 1786, Lima was nearly destroyed, and in its ruins, and in those of other places in the vicinity, some thousands of the inhabitants perished.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXVI.

1. What is South America? How bounded?
2. What are its distinguishing features?
3. What are the rivers of the greatest magnitude? Describe the Amazon.
4. What are the great divisions of South America?
5. What does Colombia occupy? To what power was it subject? What is it now?
6. What is its population? The population of its capital, Bogota? Their religion?
7. Its climate? Describe the country to the west. To the east. With what does it abound?

8. Where does Peru lie? Its extent? For what noted?
9. What has it shaken off? What established? Its population? Describe Lima, the capital.
10. What is the general description of Peru? Describe its soil.
11. With what does it abound? Describe the affecting circumstances attending the great earthquake of 1786

CHAP. XXVII.

BOLIVIA.

1. Bo-LIV'-I-A, or Upper Pe-ru', is situated to the south of Peru, and comprises a district of land of no inconsiderable extent. It also, in the year 1825, separated itself from Spain, and became an independent Republic.

2. This country is in general very imperfectly known, but it is ascertained that its mountains are amongst the loftiest in the world, being inferior only to the Himalaya mountains in Asia.

3. Bolivia, like most of the divisions of South America, is thinly peopled, the number of its inhabitants being only two millions. The population of La Paz, the capital, is about 40,000.

CHILI.

4. CHI'-LI is a long narrow district to the south of Bo-liv'-i-a, between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. This country has also recently thrown off its allegiance to Spain, and secured its independence as a Republic.

5. Chili is a very mountainous country, but it possesses a peculiarly fine climate, and where cultivated is highly productive. It also contains mines of gold, silver, and copper, the last of which are very valuable.

6. Its inhabitants, nearly a million and a half in number, are uneducated, but courteous and hospitable. St. Ja'-go, the capital, its beautifully situated, and the scenery of the surrounding country is very rich.

PATAGONIA.

7. PAT-A-GO-NI-A, an extensive and barren country, occupying the southern part of the continent, is thinly inhabited by the native Indians,

8. Little is known of this country, but the inhabitants are reported to be of gigantic stature, totally uncivilized, and extremely ferocious; with regard to their stature, much exaggeration has probably been used, but it is allowed that they are considerably taller than the other native Indians.

EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXVI.

1. What does Bolivia comprise? From what power did it separate itself? What is its present government?
2. Describe the country so far as it is ascertained.
3. What is Bolivia with regard to population? What is the population of La Paz, the capital?
4. What is Chili? How situated? What has it recently done?
5. Describe the country. The climate. What do its mines yield?
6. Describe its inhabitants. Describe St. Jago, and the surrounding country.
7. What is Patagonia? By whom is it inhabited?
8. Describe the inhabitants as reported. What is their probable stature?

CHAP. XXVIII.

LA PLATA.

1. LA PLA'-TA, or the United Provinces, comprises a territory of vast extent, reaching

from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andes. It is another of the new Independent Republics, formed on its being separated from Spain.

2. La Plata consists chiefly of immense plains covered with rich herbage, on which vast herds of wild cattle feed. The hides of these, with tallow and wool, form the principal exports of the country.

3. The population of this country is very scanty, not exceeding a million. Bu'-e-nos Ayres, its only port, contains 60,000 inhabitants.

BRAZIL.

4. *BRA-ZIL' is one of the most extensive empires in the world. It belonged to Portugal till 1822, when it was established as an independent empire under Don Pedro, one of the Portuguese princes.

5. This country is distinguished for its mines of gold and precious stones; its soil is also fertile, producing corn, coffee, tobacco, sugar, fruit and cotton, abundantly.

6. The population of Brazil is about five millions. The interior is generally large forests, abounding with poisonous serpents, and other noxious animals. †Rio Janeiro, or St. Se-bas'-ti-an, is the capital.

AMAZONIA.

7. A-MA-ZO'-NI-A is a very extensive country, inhabited by numerous tribes of native Indians, whose character for the most part is very imperfectly known.

8. A part of this country is considered as be-

* Bra-zeel'.

† Ree'-o Ja-nee'-ro.

longing to Colombia, and a part to Brazil; the rest is under no regular government. The climate is hot, and the soil would be productive if cultivated.

GUIANA.

9. GUI-A'-NA, a small tract of land on the eastern coast of South America, is chiefly divided among the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese.

10. The colonies of Dem-e-ra'-ra and Ber-bice are the portion of the English, Cay-enne' of the French, Su-ri-nam' of the Dutch; the interior belongs to the Portuguese, but is chiefly inhabited by the native Indians.

11. The climate of Guiana is very hot and unhealthy, but the soil is fertile, producing large quantities of sugar, cotton, pepper, and coffee.

SOUTH AMERICAN ISLANDS.

12. The principal Islands near South America are Ter'-ra del Fu'-e-go, Falkland Islands, *Chi'-lo-e, and Juan Fer-nan'-dez.

13. Terra del Fuego consists of a group of Islands off the south coast of America, and separated from it by the straits of Ma-gel'-lan. The climate is excessively cold; its inhabitants are few in number, and stunted in their growth.

14. The Falkland Islands are of little importance, being barren in their soil, and very cold in their climate.

15. Ju'-an Fer-nan'-dez and Chiloe are small Islands off the coast of Chili; the latter is populous and fertile.

* Ches'-lo-e.

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EXERCISES ON CHAP. XXVIII.

1. What is La Plata? Its government? To what power did it belong?
2. Of what does La Plata chiefly consist? What form its principal exports?
3. What is its population? Describe Buenos Ayres;
4. What is Brazil? To what power did it belong? What is its present state?
5. For what is it distinguished? What its productions
6. What is its population? With what does the interior abound? What is the capital?
7. What is Amazonia? By whom is it inhabited?
8. To what powers does it belong? Its climate? Its soil?
9. What is Guiana? Amongst whom is it divided?
10. What part belongs to the English? To the French? To the Dutch? To the Portuguese?
11. What is its climate? Its productions?
12. What are the principal Islands near South America
13. Of what does Terra del Fuego consist? Its climate, its inhabitants?
14. Describe the Falkland Islands.
15. What are Juan Fernandez and Chiloe?

The supposed length, in miles, of a few of the principal Rivers on the Globe.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
River Amazon	3500	Euphrates ...	1400	Vistula ..	450
Mississippi ..	3500	Burrampooter	1500	Tagus ..	450
Russel	3000	Indus	1200	Nava.....	450
Rio de la Plata	3000	Dnieper	1000	Oder....	350
St. Lawrence	2000	Senegal	900	Drave ..	350
Ho-ang-ho ..	2000	Tigris	800	Po	320
Nile	2000	Don	800	Hudson..	320
Mackenzie's .	2000	Rhine	600	Delaware.	300
Amur	2000	Orange	600	Sovere ..	200
Kiang-ku....	2000	Dniester	600	Shannon .	200
Donube	2000	Loire	400	Thames..	200
Ganges	2000	Rhone	400	Trent... 100	
Ob	2000	Dwina	600		

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